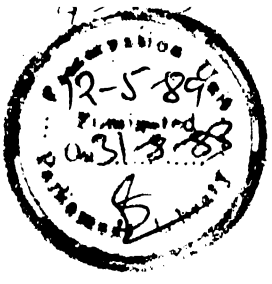

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

VOLUME IX, 1951

(7th August to 21st September, 1951)

Fourth Session

of the

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1951

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CORRIGENDA

In the Parliamentary Debates (Part 1—Questions and Answers) Fourth Session of Parliament,—1951,

In Volume IX,—

1. No. 7, dated the 16th August, 1951,—

कालम ३३०, पंक्ति १०, "क्या माननीत कृपा" के स्थान पर "क्या माननीय मंत्री जी कृपा" पढ़ें ।

2. No. 8, dated the 17th August, 1951,—

(i) Col. 376, line 14 from bottom *for* "and" *read* "any".

(ii) Col. 380, *delete* the existing line 13 and between lines 15 and 16 *insert* new line "subject. The Central Tractor Organisation".

(iii) Col. 381, *for* the existing line 18 from bottom *substitute* the new line "ture (Shri K. M. Munshi): (a) It is".

3. No. 12, dated the 22nd August, 1951,—

کالم ۵۳۰، آخیر سے سطر ۱۴ ,, آخر ,, کی بجائے ,, آفر ,, پڑھیں ۔

4. No. 13, dated the 23rd August, 1951,—

(i) कालम ६०२, पंक्ति १८ "निपति" के स्थान पर "नियति" पढ़ें ।

(ii) Col. 612 *for* the existing line 4 from bottom *read* "July-December, 1951—January-June".

5. No. 16, dated the 28th August, 1951,—

(i) Col. 723, line 12 for the figures "-14,86" *read* " 14,86".

(ii) Col. 727, line 8 *for* the figures "88,87" *read* "88,872".

6. No. 19, dated the 31st August, 1951,—

कालम ८५०, पंक्ति ४ "मंशी" के स्थान पर "मन्त्री" और नीचे से पंक्ति १७ "और के खिलाफ़" के स्थान पर "और उस के खिलाफ़" पढ़ें ।

7. No. 20, dated the 3rd September, 1951,—

कालम ८९१ नीचे से पंक्ति ४, "उपया" के स्थान पर " रुपया" पढ़ें

8. No. 22, dated the 5th September, 1951,—,

Col. 1014, line 15 *for* the figures "36,00,000" *read* "35,00,000".

9. No. 24, dated the 7th September, 1951,—

(i) Col. 1115, line 8 *for* the words "Laid on the Table" *read* "House".

(ii) Col. 1116, line 25 from bottom *for* "word" *read* "work".

(iii) Col. 1119, transpose the existing lines 7 and 15.

10. No. 29, dated the 15th September, 1951,—

(i) Col. 1327 from bottom line 6 *for* "Teteorotogical" *read* "Meteorological"., and line 7 *for* "in 3 : 2" *read* "is 3·03".

(ii) Col. 1336, line 2 from bottom *for* "convering" *read* "covering".

(iii) Col. 1343, line 7 from bottom *for* "by" *read* "to".

11. No. 30, dated the 17th September, 1951,—

Col. 1400, line 11 from bottom *for* "RECON-" *read* "Re. CON-".

12. No. 31, dated the 18th September, 1951,—

Col. 1434, line 15 *for* "miles" *read* "mills".

13. No. 32, dated the 19th September, 1951,—

(i) Col. 1505, between existing lines 23 and 24 from bottom *insert* new line "being found with money is not".

(ii) Col. 1510, line 13 from bottom *for* "July, 1951" *read* "1st July, 1951".

The Speaker

The Honourable Shri G. V. Mavalankar.

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.

Panel of Chairmen

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

Shrimati G. Durgabai.

Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka.

Sardar Hukam Singh.

Shri Manilal Chaturbhai Shah.

Secretary

Shri M. N. Kaul, Barrister-at-Law.

Assistants of the Secretary

Shri A. J. M. Atkinson.

Shri. N. C. Nandi.

Shri D. N. Majumdar.

Shri C. V. Narayana Rao.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs—The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Minister of Education—The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Minister of Home Affairs—The Honourable Shri C. Rajagopalachari.

Minister of Defence—The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh.

Minister of Labour—The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of Health—The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Minister of Law—The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

Minister of Works, Production and Supply—The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil.

Minister of States, Transport and Railways—The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar.

Minister of Commerce and Industry —The Honourable Shri Hare Krushna Mahtab.

Minister of Food and Agriculture—The Honourable Shri K. M. Munshi.

Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research—The Honourable Shri Sri Prakasa.

Minister of Finance—The Honourable Shri Chintaman Dwarkanath Deshmukh.

Ministers not in the Cabinet

Minister for the purposes of agreement between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan of the 8th April, 1950—The Honourable Shri C. C. Biswas.

Minister of State for Transport and Railways —The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam.

Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting—The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar

Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs—The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha.

Minister of State for Rehabilitation—The Honourable Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.

Minister of State for Finance—The Honourable Shri Mahabir Tyagi.

Deputy Minister of External Affairs—Dr. B. V. Keskar.

Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry—Shri Dattatraya Parashuram Karmarkar.

Deputy Minister of Defence—Major General Himatsinhji.

Deputy Minister of Works, Production and Supply—Shri S. N. Buragohain.

Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri M. Thiramala Rao.

Deputy Minister of Communications—Shri Raj Bahadur.

GIPD—US—235-PSD—18-12-52—450.

THE

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Thursday, 6th September, 1951

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SURVEY OF BIHAR FAMINE

*830. **Shri Kesava Rao:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether any survey has been made to find out the reasons for the Bihar famine?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): No, Sir. The cause of the scarcity was the extensive failure of the Kharif crop.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether Government has any information of the recent flood which has destroyed the maize crop and is likely to dislocate the transplantation of paddy in a large portion of the State of Bihar?

Shri Thirumala Rao: We are in touch with the Bihar Government, and not only with the Bihar Government but with other State Governments with regard to the crop conditions fortnight to fortnight and we get their reports.

Shri Kesava Rao: May I know whether the Government is taking up the survey of famine conditions in any other State?

Shri Thirumala Rao: In the first instance, the word "famine" is not an appropriate word there. Therefore, the question does not arise.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Has the Government no reason to believe that some sort of a famine condition also exists in Assam?

Shri Thirumala Rao: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member means scarcity conditions. Next question.

HIGHER STUDIES IN HIGHWAY ENGINEERING

*831. **Shri Kesava Rao:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to send engineers to foreign countries for higher studies and practical training in modern methods of Highway Engineering;

(b) what are the countries to which these Engineers are to be sent;

(c) what is the period of training; and

(d) what is the number of Engineers to be sent to foreign countries under this scheme?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) Yes.

(b) Canada, Newzealand, Australia and the U.S.A.

(c) Training in Canada is of two types: one for two months and the other for 12 months. In Newzealand and Australia the period will be about 6 months; and in the United States of America, 12 months.

(d) Fifteen.

Shri Kesava Rao: May I know whether the engineers who are already in service have been sent for this training or new students have also been sent?

Shri Santhanam: These are for training of people who are already in services.

Shri Sondhi: What is the financial implication of this scheme?

Shri Santhanam: In most cases the training country pays all the expenses and we have to pay salaries, but in

some cases half passage has to be paid by us.

Seth Govind Das: Is it kept in view that those who go there for training should be sent only for those subjects for which training is not possible in India?

Shri Santhanam: They are not sent for any subjects. These are Road Engineers who go out to know the latest developments of road-making.

Seth Govind Das: Is it kept in view that they should be sent only if that training is not possible in India?

Shri Santhanam: Yes, Sir. This is fully kept in view.

Prof. Ranga: Is it not a fact that during the last 3 or 4 years such delegations had been sent abroad especially to those countries, U.S.A., Canada and also New Zealand and why is it that Government are still continuing this process of sending further batches?

Shri Santhanam: We want as many of our Engineers as possible to be the most competent in the world and every year we send ten or twelve and there are hundreds of engineers in this country. This delegation is not confined to the engineers of the Central Government. We take engineers from the States and send them also.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know if any students who are not in service are also being sent?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He said No. Next question.

Sugar Technological Research Institute at Bhadruk

*838. **Shri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether Government have considered the recommendation of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee regarding the establishment of a Sugar Technological Research Institute at Bhadruk and come to any decision in the matter?

(b) What is the estimated total non-recurring expenditure?

(c) What will be annual recurring expenditure on this account if the institute is established?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) The matter is still under consideration.

(b) Rs. 76·54 lakhs.

(c) Rs. 15·5 lakhs including the expenditure of Rs. 9·28 lakhs being incurred at present on the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, and the schemes thereunder, which will be merged in the proposed Institute at Bhadruk.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the proposed institute will be under the control of the Central Government or under the control of the Indian Central Sugar Cane Committee?

Shri Thirumala Rao: It will be under the control of the Indian Sugar Cane Committee.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether it is a fact that a piece of land was purchased from the Ministry of Defence as long ago as October 1947?

Shri Thirumala Rao: The transaction was finalised in 1949, Sir.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether there is any proposal to send men abroad to study or collect data and other ideas with regard to this Technological Institute?

Shri Thirumala Rao: No, Sir. There is no such idea at present.

Prof. Ranga: What is the cause for this delay in the development of this Research Institute? Is it not a fact that in addition to the purchase of land, some expenditure had also been incurred and some orders were placed for the necessary machinery and all that?

Shri Thirumala Rao: No, Sir. The land was purchased for about Rs. 10 lakhs from the Defence Department and the Government of India are considering the whole matter and it will be finalised very soon.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know what is the total amount that has been allotted for this purpose from the temporary excise duty collected from sugar producers in 1943-44 perhaps?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Rs. 50 lakhs.

Shri Sondhi: Is there any chance of this scheme being dropped?

Shri Thirumala Rao: No, Sir. It won't be dropped.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

"Lady Fraser" and "Andrew" Ships

*839. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of young men trained on the training ships *Lady Fraser* and *Andrew* at Calcutta;

(b) how many of them have been recruited as crews and seamen; and

(c) whether any of these ships have since been transferred from Calcutta?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) and (b). 358 boys have been trained up to the 15th August 1951 on the two ships *Lady Fraser* and *Andrew*, which are now called *Mekhala* and *Bhadra*. Out of these, 350 have been recruited as crews.

(c) The *Mekhala* was shifted to Vizagapatam in February, 1951.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know why this training ship was taken away from Calcutta? How is it utilized there?

Shri Santhanam: It is berthed at Vizagapatam and it is used for training.

Shri A. C. Guha: Was there any opposition from the seamen at Calcutta to the recruitment of these new trainees?

Shri Santhanam: I do not see how the existing seamen can object to the training. They raised some opposition to their recruitment, but we have overcome that.

Shri A. C. Guha: How many are now under training?

Shri Santhanam: They are taken monthly. 33 trainees are taken on the *Bhadra* and 30 on the *Mekhala* every month.

Shri Sondhi: Are both feminine names? At least one name *Lady Fraser* is feminine. What I wanted to say was that feminine names should be replaced by feminine names.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: *Mekhala* is a girdle.

Shri Santhanam: These are names of old Indian ships to be found in our classics.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): All ships should be considered feminine, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These are only ornaments for feminine beauty. Next question.

General Election (Telephone Facilities)

*841. **Shri Amolakh Chand:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether the Government of India have decided to grant priorities in Telephone Calls to the candidates for Parliamentary and State constituencies to facilitate their election work?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): After careful consideration it has been decided that no special priority for telephone calls should be given to the various candidates for Parliamentary and State Constituencies.

Shri Amolakh Chand: May I know if facilities for telephone connections will be given to candidates for Parliamentary constituencies and State legislatures?

Shri Raj Bahadur: A scheme has been adopted by which it is proposed that in large cities two telephones per candidate and in smaller places, one telephone per candidate would be given.

Shri Amolakh Chand: May I know the number which has been estimated by the Ministry of Communications for these telephones, all over India?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is expected that there will be 14,000 candidates all over the country, on an estimate. The number can easily be calculated.

Shri Amolakh Chand: May I know the period for which these telephones will be allowed and whether they will be allowed to the candidates later on permanently?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This question is linked up with the dates of nomination polling etc., and the period will be coordinated with those dates.

Shri Amolakh Chand: Do the Government propose to give any concessions or will the telephone charges be the same as for other telephone connections?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I may respectfully point out to hon. Members that this department is run on a commercial basis and as such this question does not arise.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know whether there is any proposal to give priorities for telephones in the offices of the various political parties?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That point can be considered. There is no such request so far.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know what are the reasons for not giving priority for these offices and those candidates who contest the elections?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must patiently hear the answer and not repeat the question already put. The answer given is that there has been so far no request from any political party regarding their offices.

Does the hon. Member want the Minister for Communications to thrust them upon them?

Shri R. Velayudhan: Can I ask another question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes; but not so irrelevant as this.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know the reasons that led the Government not to give priorities for those candidates who are contesting for the legislatures?

Shri Raj Bahadur: My answer is already clear.

Shri R. Velayudhan: He said, 'after careful consideration'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Priority in calls; not so far as establishment of connections is concerned. The hon. Member may kindly make a distinction. Next question.

"ANTI-PIRACY" DRIVE

*842. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh**: (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that an "anti-piracy" drive has recently been started in Delhi and New Delhi against the possession of radio sets without licences?

(b) If so, how many cases of such unauthorized possessions were detected in that drive?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) 317.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In view of the fact that Radio is an important means of public education, may I know whether the Government propose to give careful consideration to the question that the radio licensing system should be done away with?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think this is a request which has never been made so far. I do not think this is at all feasible because it would be impossible to control this important means of communication and it would be impossible also to check undesirable elements from using the radio sets in an undesirable manner.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the number of undesirable elements in this country at present who have been using this important means of communication?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think that question should be addressed to the Home Ministry.

Shri Kesava Rao: May I know which is the State in which there are the highest number of unlicensed radio sets?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The highest number is in Delhi where 12500 cases have been detected. The lowest is in Orissa, the number being 98.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the anti-piracy drive will also be started in other cities?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It has already been done. I may submit that in Bombay, we have detected so far 137 cases, in Lucknow 186 cases, Calcutta 45 cases and Kanpur 5 cases.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the persons who use the radio without any licence are penalised in any way?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is a system by which a surcharge is levied against such people who are found to be using the radio sets without licence. The system is that in the first instance 14 days' grace period is allowed after the expiry of the term of licence and if payment is made within that period, no surcharge is levied. After that, for a period of one month, the surcharge is Rs. 5. If payment is not made within that period, a surcharge of Rs. 10 is levied for the next three months. If even after three months, it is not paid, the surcharge is Rs. 15 in the case of a broadcast receiver licence and Rs. 50 in the case of a commercial broadcast receiver licence.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What is the ratio of these unlicensed sets to the number of licensed sets in Delhi, because we have a feeling that Orissa is completely docile?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The question is analogous to unlicensed arms in Delhi. The ratio in the case of unlicensed radio sets is the same as the ratio of unlicensed arms to licensed arms in Delhi.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the good of answering the question when the hon. Minister has not got the information?

Shri A. C. Guha: The hon. Minister has given the number of unlicensed radio sets. What would be their ratio as compared to the licensed sets? Here seems to be a competition between several cities. Kanpur is happy because there are only 5. It would be better if the ratio is given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no good answering. If the hon. Minister has not got the information, let him say so. He cannot say that the ratio is the same as in the case of unlicensed arms and things like that. The hon. Minister may know how many sets there are licensed in Delhi. He said 12500 have been discovered to be unlicensed. Then, the ratio could easily be worked.

Shri Sondhi: I would like to know the number of licences here in Delhi, so that we can compare.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am sorry; the question related to anti-piracy drive. I have not got the number. If a question is put, I shall give the figure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, he need not have given any answer about Delhi.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The anti-piracy drive lasted for about a week which led to the detection of 317 cases. During the last drive a large number of cases was discovered in Delhi, perhaps due to the influx of a large number of displaced persons, the number of unlicensed radios detected is 12500. The smallest number was in Orissa, 98.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the total number licensed in Delhi?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I should like to have notice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the proper answer. Next question.

OVERSEAS AIR SERVICES (PETROL)

*843. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state what percentage of the intake of fuel aviation has been reduced by the overseas airlines operating services to and through Calcutta?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Compared with the first half of July, which may be taken as a normal period, there was a reduction of 26·4 per cent during the week ending the 26th August, 1951, at Calcutta.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know what is the position of aviation fuel at present in this country?

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I submit that that question be better addressed to the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply?

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether this reduction of 26·4 per cent. has been by the Overseas airways and may I know what has been the reduction in regard to Indian airways which are also operating in India?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This percentage represents both domestic and international airways.

Shri T. N. Singh: Do we give any concession in the price of petrol to overseas airways also?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is no concession in prices.

Shri Amolakh Chand: May I know if air ships carrying cargo have been affected by this fuel aviation shortage or not?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as rice and food lift to Assam is concerned, it was not affected at all; others were.

JUTE PRODUCTION

*848. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the jute forecast for the year 1951-52 in the State of West Bengal;

(b) how much jute was produced in the State of West Bengal during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51;

(c) how much *mesta* and allied fabrics were grown in the State of West Bengal during each of these years; and

(d) how much of the production of jute in West Bengal is utilised for industrial purposes and how much for domestic purposes, etc.?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) Firm estimates are not yet available. The present tentative indications put the acreage at about 7·5 lakh acres.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(d) Generally speaking about 14 lakh bales (of 400 lbs. each) are being utilised for industrial purposes and 50 to 75 thousand bales for domestic purposes etc.

STATEMENT

Production of jute, mesta and allied fibres in West Bengal

('000 bales of 400 lbs. each)

Year	Jute	Mesta and Allied fibres*
1949-50	1452	29
1950-51	1496†	74

*Estimated figures.
†Subject to revision.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the names of the items included in allied fibres?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I am not familiar with their names. There are some inferior varieties of these fibres which are also used in this connection.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I find that in the year 1950-51 44,000 bales is the increase in production. May I know how much of this has been obtained from cultivable lands and how much from newly reclaimed lands?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Sir, I have not got the break-up of the figures, I would require notice.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the railway lands which have been handed over to Government have been utilised for this purpose?

Shri Thirumala Rao: If the hon. Member will kindly put down a separate question, I will get notice and then be able to give him the answer. I do not carry the whole gamut of information about these matters here.

Shri Barman: Has this fact which is appearing every day in the West Bengal newspapers, come to the notice of the Government that a large quantity of jute that has been produced at the cost of paddy crop is going to waste because there are no steeping facilities, and may I also ask how much money has been distributed for digging up ponds for this purpose?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I would require notice.

Shri S. C. Samanta: When do Government expect self-sufficiency in the matter of jute production at the rate of increase that has been mentioned just now?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Government are making every effort to attain this object. But our requirements are 75 lakh bales and the production is over 50 lakh bales. I am not able to mention any time target by which to reach self-sufficiency in this matter.

LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

*849. **Shri Amolakh Chand:** Will the **Minister of Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state what Livestock Development Schemes have been subsidized by the Government of India?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 34]

Shri Amolakh Chand: May I know if there is any machinery to verify if the subsidy given to a particular scheme is being utilised for that particular purpose or not?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Yes, there is such a machinery. The I.C.A.R. has got on its membership representatives of the States and when they come up for grants, they give an account of what they have done and how they have utilised the grants made.

Shri Amolakh Chand: That is all right. But my question is, after granting the subsidy, is there any machinery to verify whether the money advanced has been properly utilised for that scheme only?

Shri Thirumala Rao: We rely on the veracity of the State Governments.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether there are any live-stock development schemes or centres which are wholly run on Government account?

Shri Thirumala Rao: We have got our institutions at Bangalore and at Karnal here and one at Izatnagar which are financed by the Central Government and controlled by the Central Government.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether there was an institution or development scheme run at Jubbulpore and whether this has since been closed?

Shri Thirumala Rao: The Jubbulpore one was found to be too costly and it was abandoned. But the whole herd has been transferred to Karnal. The Jubbulpore scheme has been abandoned.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the Karnal Scheme is yielding any profit or is it running at a loss?

Shri Thirumala Rao: These are not commercial propositions. They are research centres where we have to spend some money and obtain research results. It is not possible to make any profit just now. But the figures show that there is every possibility of the thing being made into a profitable concern, because we supply milk from Karnal to Delhi.

Seth Govind Das: The hon. Minister just said that it is not a profitable affair at Karnal. May I know then, if at Karnal also it is running at a loss, why the Jubbulpore farm was discontinued and why that loss which is now being borne at Karnal could not be borne at Jubbulpore?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Sir, I said that initially there is a loss with which we are putting up; but there is every possibility of making it a self-maintaining proposition which Jubbulpore does not supply.

Seth Govind Das: Is it a fact that the Planning Commission has recommended that Rs. 2 crores should be set apart

for the improvement and development of live-stock, and if so are Government contemplating to invest this money, and in that event, in which place?

Shri Thirumala Rao: It is a recommendation of the Planning Commission, and my hon. friend seems to assume that the money is actually available. It is the Finance Ministry that should find the money for us.

Shri Kamath: Are there any statistics to show what is the annual death-rate among livestock all over India?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Yes. The decennial census was conducted only last year and the report is not yet available.

Seth Govind Das: Are Government aware that in Bombay and Calcutta there are slaughter-houses that slaughter useful animals, and are Government keeping any record of them as far as these slaughters are concerned?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are, I am afraid, going away from the original question which is about subsidies. I do not think slaughter-houses are being subsidised by the Government.

Seth Govind Das: But there was just now the question about death-rate, hence my question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That itself was a little far-fetched.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Is it a fact that useful cattle at Karnal are declared useless and then sold to interested parties?

Shri Thirumala Rao: No, it cannot be. No useful cattle could be declared useless.

जबलपुर टेलीग्राफ़ वर्कशाप

*८५१. **सेठ गोविन्द दास:** (क) संचरण मन्त्री बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सत्य है कि जबलपुर टेलीग्राफ़ वर्कशाप के कुछ विभाग वहां से हटाये जा रहे हैं और यदि हां तो क्यों ?

(ख) इन विभागों के हटाये जाने पर उन में सेवायुक्त कर्मचारियों की क्या स्थिति होगी ?

JUBBULPORE TELEGRAPH WORKSHOP

[*851. **Seth Govind Das:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the departments of the Jubbulpore Telegraph Workshop are being removed from there and if so, why; and

(b) if these departments are removed, what would be the position of the personnel employed in these departments?]

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. This is due to the policy of rationalising the production of certain particular items in one Workshop only for better efficiency and economy. In accordance with this policy, the manufacture of some items is being transferred to Jubbulpore at the same time.

(b) The personnel will either be absorbed in other departments which are proposed to be created at Jubbulpore or be otherwise absorbed.

सेठ गोविन्द दास: क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि इस सम्बन्ध में पुराना प्रस्ताव यह था कि जबलपुर में यह मुकाम बढ़ाये जायें और अगर यह प्रस्ताव पहले था तो इसको परिवर्तन करने का क्या कारण है ?

[**Seth Govind Das:** Is the hon. Minister aware that formerly there was a proposal to increase the number of these departments? If that was the proposal, what is the reason for making a change now?]

श्री राज बहादुर: मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो यह दूसरा प्रबन्ध किया गया है यह अधिक उत्पादन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए किया गया है और इसका कोई बुरा असर जबलपुर पर नहीं पड़ने वाला है । बल्कि इस नई योजना के अनुसार अब जबलपुर वर्कशाप में ११४९ श्रमिक होंगे जब कि इस समय केवल ४५० के लगभग हैं ।

[**Shri Raj Bahadur:** This is another arrangement that has been made in order to step up production and it is not going to affect Jubbulpore adversely. On the other hand, there will now be 1149 workers in the Jubbulpore Workshop as against the present number of 450.]

सेठ गोविन्द दास: क्या अधिक उत्पादन की जो योजना है उसके सम्बन्ध में माननीय मन्त्री जी ने उस योजना को जबलपुर में चलाने की कोशिश की थी ?

[**Seth Govind Das:** Was any attempt made to work this scheme of increasing production at Jubbulpore?]

श्री राज बहादुर: मैं ने निवेदन किया था कि सब प्रकारों के इन्स्टरुमेंट्स हर एक वर्कशाप में बनाने में सुविधा नहीं हो सकेगी और न उत्पादन में तरक्की हो सकेगी। कुछ विशेष प्रकार के यन्त्र हैं जो जबलपुर में बनते हैं, वह वहां बनेंगे और दूसरे जो यन्त्र हैं वह बम्बई और कलकत्ता में बनेंगे।

[**Shri Raj Bahadur:** I have said that all types of instruments cannot be manufactured in all the Workshops efficiently and economically. Certain apparatus that is manufactured at Jubbulpore would be made there while other instruments would be manufactured at Bombay and Calcutta.]

सेठ गोविन्द दास: क्या इस प्रकार के दूसरे यन्त्र जो अभी बम्बई और कलकत्ता में बनने वाले हैं, वह अभी भी बम्बई, कलकत्ता में बन रहे हैं या उनके लिये बम्बई, कलकत्ता म कोई नया विभाग खोलने की योजना है और यदि बम्बई और कलकत्ता में उनका नया विभाग खोलने की योजना है है, तो यह योजना जबलपुर में क्यों नहीं रक्खी जा सकती ?

[**Seth Govind Das:** Are these instruments that are going to be manufactured in Bombay and Calcutta being already manufactured there or is there a proposal to open a new department for them at these places? If that is the scheme, why can it not be done at Jubbulpore?]

श्री राज बहादुर: उनमें कुछ बम्बई और कलकत्ते में पहले बनते थे, उनको नहीं मालूम किन कारणों से पहले जबलपुर में उनको भेजा गया। अब जब यह निश्चय कर लिया गया है कि एक विशेष प्रकार के यन्त्र जबलपुर में बनेंगे, दूसरी प्रकार के यन्त्र बम्बई में बनेंगे और कलकत्ते में और प्रकार के बनेंगे, इसलिये ऐसा किया गया है।

[**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Some of them used to be manufactured at Bombay and Calcutta. For some unknown reasons they were transferred to be manufactured at Jubbulpore. Now it has been decided to manufacture the instruments of a particular type at Jubbulpore and of other types at Bombay and Calcutta. That is why this has been done.]

Shri Karunakara Menon: May I know what are the departments or workshops that are sought to be removed from there and to which place?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The apparatus manufacturing departments, such as those making switch-boards, telegraph instruments, electrical measuring instruments, and telephone instruments—these are being shifted to Alipore and Bombay.

Seth Govind Das *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid the hon. Member is trying to argue out a case.

Seth Govind Das: No, Sir. I am asking for information.

सेठ गोविन्द दास: अभी माननीय मन्त्री ने कहा पहले यह वस्तुएं बम्बई, कलकत्ते में बनती थीं, उनमें से कुछ जबलपुर वर्कशाप में बनने के लिये भेजी गई, अब फिर जबलपुर से हटा कर बम्बई और कलकत्ते भेजी जा रही हैं, तो क्या ऐसे करने में कोई हानि नहीं हो रही है कि एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान को भेजा और फिर उसको उसी स्थान पर भेजा जाय। इस प्रकार की जो कार्यवाही है, यह सरकार कब तक उसको चलने देगी ?

[**Seth Govind Das:** The hon. Minister just now stated that formerly these instruments were manufactured at Bombay and Calcutta and that some of them were transferred to be manufactured at Jubbulpore. Now they are again being sent to Bombay and Calcutta. Does not this process of sending them from one place to another and then back again to the same place involve financial loss? After all how long will the Government allow such things to go on?]

श्री राज बहादुर: मैं समझता हूं कि उस नये प्रबन्ध की बुद्धिमत्ता और औचित्य मेरे योग्य मित्र को विदित होगी, क्यों कि यदि हम हर एक प्रकार की सामग्री तीनों वर्कशाप्स में बनायेंगे, तो उसमें श्रम का, धन का तथा अन्य शक्तियों का अधिक अप-व्यय होगा।

[**Shri Raj Bahadur:** I hope my able friend would appreciate the wisdom and propriety of this new arrangement for if we were to manufacture

all sorts of apparatus in all these three workshops that would mean wastage of labour and money and other things.]

ARREST OF GUARDS ON SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY

*852. **Shri Sohan Lal:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some Guards of the South Indian Railway had been arrested during the months of May and June, 1951?

(b) If so, what was their number and what were the charges against them?

(c) Did any search take place of their houses and was anything recovered and if so, of what value?

(d) Were any of the culprits caught ever before in such cases and if so, when, what were their charges and on what grounds were they released?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) Yes.

(b) 3 Guards and 6 Brakesmen. The charge generally was theft of articles by breaking open parcels in their custody on the run between Madras and Mayavaram.

(c) Yes. Stolen articles (cotton and silk sarees, cotton and silk dhoties, readymade garments, cycle and motor goods, stainless steel utensils and stationery artical valued at Rs. 4,000 approximately were recovered.

(d) Only one of the culprits (a guard) was arrested once before on suspicion in connection with the missing of articles from boxes entrusted to his custody. He was suspected to be responsible for the extraction and theft of the articles. The Police did not proceed against him any further as the case was treated as undetected for want of sufficient evidence. He was therefore allowed to resume duty.

Shri Sohan Lal: How many guards have been discharged or given severe punishments in this connection?

Shri Santhanam: They were arrested during the months of May and June 1951. Presumably the proceedings are going on against them.

Shri Rudrappa: May I know whether it is a fact that some railway officials are interfering with the investigation of these cases?

Shri Santhanam: I do not think it can be.

Shri Amolakh Chand: In view of the experience on the Southern Railway, is it proposed to have casual checkings on other railways also?

Shri Santhanam: Only when there are complaints they are investigated. It is done in all railways and not confined to the Southern Railway alone.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether as on the Southern Railway it is proposed to institute periodic checks on other railways also to prevent thefts.

Shri Santhanam: Only if there are thefts, investigations are conducted. Ordinarily all things are intact and I do not see how they can be checked.

STATE ROAD TRANSPORT IN HYDERABAD

*853. **Shri Rathnaswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided to hand over the administration of the State Road Transport in Hyderabad to the State Government and if so, since when does this come into effect?

(b) What are the terms under which the administration has been transferred to the State?

The Minister of States, Transport and Railways (Shri Gopalaswami): (a) and (b). The administration of this State Road Transport Department was entrusted to the Government of India by the Hyderabad Government on an agency basis when the former took over the Nizam State Railway, on 1st April 1950. This temporary arrangement is due to terminate on 1st April 1952.

Shri Rathnaswamy: Is it a fact that this road transport is to be modelled on the Bombay lines?

Shri Gopalaswami: The Hyderabad Government which might take back this particular service intend to organise it on the lines of the Act which we have recently passed in Parliament.

Shri Rathnaswamy: Are Government aware of the strike of the bus workers consequent upon the proposal to transfer the transport service from the Centre to the State?

Shri Gopalaswami: I have not heard of any strikes so far. There have been demands made by the workers and so forth. I do not think any strike has taken place.

Shri Rathnaswamy: On what basis are the affected workers going to be absorbed and on what terms?

Shri Gopalaswami: Where?

Shri Rathnaswamy: In the new set-up.

Shri Gopalaswami: This is a separate department which is run by the railways as an agent for the Hyderabad Government. Separate accounts are being kept and when Hyderabad takes the thing back they will take over the staff also.

Shri Rathnaswamy: Is the step taken by the States Department in pursuance of the general policy of nationalisation that has been decided upon by the Government?

Shri Gopalaswami: As a matter of fact it was already a state-managed concern, when the Nizam's State Railway was in existence as a separate entity. On the 1st April 1950 all Indian State Railways were taken over by the Government of India and the question then arose as to whether the Hyderabad Government would retain this particular aspect of their railway's activity or would hand it over to the Government of India for being run on their behalf by an arrangement. We took it over for running it for a temporary period, which will expire in 1952.

Rice for Madras

*854. **Shri Rathnaswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of Madras have requested the Government of India to exchange wheat for rice?

(b) If so, what action has been taken in the matter?

(c) What is the rice content of the allotment made for the year?

(d) Is it a fact that the allotted foodgrains do not reach in time?

(e) If so, have Government investigated into the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) and (b). No written official request has been made by the Madras Government. A suggestion was made in discussions with officers of the Ministry that wheat allotted to Madras might be exchanged with rice. It was pointed out to Madras that this cannot be done, as in fact the extra wheat was being given only in the absence of rice.

(c) Madras has been promised two lakh tons of rice against their ceiling import quota of 10 lakh tons of foodgrains.

(d) and (e). Some delays do occur in exceptional cases owing to unexpected delay in the arrival of shipments at ports and other un-foreseen contingencies.

Shri Rathnaswamy: Is it a fact that the Madras Government has pointed out to the Centre that in respect to the prices of foodgrains in non-industrial areas there should not be any distinction?

Shri Thirumala Rao: That is evident. Three days ago I told the House that without the permission of the Central Government the Government of Madras had increased the prices in industrial areas for wheat and rice.

Shri Rathnaswamy: Have the Madras Government been corresponding with the Centre that there should be a uniform price throughout the areas of the State in the matter of the selling price of foodgrains?

Shri Thirumala Rao: They have been told that they have to stick to the uniform policy which is being implemented in the rest of India.

Shri Rathnaswamy: Is it a fact that prices of the coarse variety of Chinese rice in some areas of Madras State are higher than what it was before the 12th August?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I would require notice to get the necessary details.

Shri Rudrappa: In the papers it has appeared that the Bombay Government had reduced the wheat quota and raised the rice quota and if so, could it not be adjusted between Bombay and Madras? On account of the shortage of wheat in Bombay they have reduced the wheat quota and raised the rice quota.

Shri Thirumala Rao: It is a matter of adjustment in the quantity of rations. If today they give one ounce more of rice they will cut it off next month when they get sufficient wheat. It is a matter of internal adjustment.

Shri Bharati: With reference to part (d) of the question I want to know what is the total allotment as on the 1st of this month and what is the percentage out of the allotment of foodgrains to Madras which has been supplied to the State as on the 1st of September.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Up to the end of September the allotment is 126,300 tons of rice, 188,000 tons of wheat, 281,000 tons of other grains and the total is 595·9 thousand tons. Out of 126,300 tons of rice 75,000 tons have

been supplied against the allotment up to the end of August and a further allotment of 30,000 tons of rice is made for September. Out of the total allotment, 4,67,500 tons of foodgrains were actually despatched up to 31st August, 1951.

Shri Kamath: Are Government engaged in any serious attempt at diverting rice from wheat-eating areas like the Punjab where it is not wanted in such large quantities to rice-eating areas like Madras?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I have already said that we are making attempts to get it, but it is a difficult matter to get the thing done. We have been trying to get 20,000 tons of rice from the Punjab Government and still we are in the process of trial.

Shri Kamath: But it is the President's rule in the Punjab—your own rule?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is possible Government will certainly do it.

Shri Rathnaswamy: What is the quantity of rice that is going to be sent in the month of September?

Shri Thirumala Rao: 30,000 tons.

Shri Sondhi: I would like to know what is the difficulty in getting rice from Punjab for the Madras people. The Punjab Government is our agent now.

Shri Thirumala Rao: We have been asking them and they say they will get it for us. It is not a question of a rule by ordinance imposed on them for getting it—it is a question of agreement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members are not able to follow who "they" are.

Shri Thirumala Rao: The Government of Punjab.

Shri Sondhi: It is a Government now in your name. You can issue the order and get the rice.

Shri Thirumala Rao: That is what you think.

Edible Fruits

*855. **Shri M. Naik:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether any estimate is available as to the total quantity of edible fruits available in India?

(b) To what extent are available fruits capable of replacing staple food grains?

(c) Are there any firms and institutions for scientific preservation of fruits available in India?

(d) What is the estimated wastage of fruits due to lack of preservation facilities or other causes?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) Statistics of the production of fruits are not regularly collected, and hence there is no accurate or up-to-date estimate of the availability of edible fruits in India. However, on the basis of surveys conducted, from time to time, by the Agricultural Marketing Department, it is thought that something like 9 million tons of edible fruits become available in India every year.

(b) Fruits like mangoes and bananas can replace a substantial portion of the cereal diet, with advantage to health. However, such replacement on any large scale is impracticable due to the comparatively limited quantities of fruits produced.

(c) Yes. There are about 450 firms who are licensed to produce preserved fruit products. Of these about 30 to 40 adopt scientific methods. There is one institution, *viz.* The Central Food Technological Research Institution, Mysore, which conducts research on the scientific preservation of foodstuffs, including fruits.

(d) The total estimated wastage of fruits due to all causes, such as improper packing, lack of marketing and transport facilities and lack of preservation facilities, is estimated to be about 25 per cent. of the total production. The wastage due to lack of preservation facilities alone has not been separately estimated.

Shri M. Naik: May I know whether Government have any means whatsoever to make available to the fruit growers the results of research?

Shri Thirumala Rao: These several factories are in touch with the Mysore Institute and the Mysore Institute has been issuing a series of pamphlets on the results of their research, and they are I think benefited by that information.

Shri M. Naik: May I know whether the raw fruits are also included in the methods of preservation of fruits or only manufactures from fruits are referred to?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member evidently wants to know whether apart from canned or tinned fruits, raw ones are also preserved, for example, by cold storage.

Shri Thirumala Rao: It is the policy of Government to bring into existence as many cold storage plants as possible, and there is a large number of private firms who are building these plants to preserve fruits.

Shri Shiv Charan Lal: In view of the high percentage of wastage of 25 per cent., what steps is Government taking to reduce the wastage of fruits?

Shri Thirumala Rao: The wastage is largely due to want of proper transport facilities from the interior of the country to the market. Also, people are not accustomed to store them in cold storage plants nor are cold storage facilities always available. Government are trying to improve the cold storage facilities as also the transport facilities.

Seth Govind Das: Are Government aware that there are some big fruit-preserving concerns which cannot do their work properly on account of want of funds? Are Government contemplating to give grants or loans to such concerns in order to develop this industry?

Shri Thirumala Rao: It is the State Governments that can help them on co-operative lines.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF KASHMIR

*856. **Shri Rathnaswamy:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were recently financial discussions between the Government of India and Kashmir Government regarding the general development of Kashmir and if so, what they are;

(b) whether among other things, the three year Development Plan of Kashmir was also discussed; and

(c) what is the allotment proposed to be made for the execution of the development projects?

The Minister of States, Transport and Railways (Shri Gopalaswami): (a) The discussions related to the grant of a loan by the Government of India during the current financial year to the State.

(b) This was not discussed.

(c) Rs. 50 lakhs.

Shri Rathnaswamy: May I know whether this loan granted to Kashmir is meant to cover also the expansion of irrigation works that they have taken up in Kashmir? Also, what are the other items for which this loan has been granted?

Shri Gopalaswami: It will include some expenditure on some of those development schemes—the schemes themselves will cost much more and the expenditure on them will have to be spread over more years than one.

Shri Rathnaswamy: What is the total amount granted to the Kashmir Government ever since the accession of Kashmir to India, for the general development of Kashmir, and was that amount given on a loan basis or on a gift basis, or both?

Shri Gopalaswami: The figure I gave was a loan for developmental purposes. I have the total figure of loans granted to the Kashmir Government for the last three years, but I cannot separate the portion of it which related to developmental expenditure from the portion which relates to other expenditure.

Shri Sondhi: What is the total?

Shri Gopalaswami: Up to the end of 1949-50 it amounted to Rs. 452 lakhs.

Shri Sondhi: May I ask what is the security against this loan? Will the revenues of the State be a security?

Shri Gopalaswami: The security will be the revenues of the Jammu and Kashmir State. It is to the State as a State this loan has been made.

Shri Rathnaswamy: Is it a fact that the loan granted to Kashmir has been pointed out by the Kashmir Government to be inadqequate and has a further loan been asked for?

Shri Gopalaswami: The Kashmir Government certainly asked for a larger loan. We scrutinised their application and thought that for the current year the amount I have mentioned should suffice; and it is an amount which is within our own resources to grant for this year.

Shri Rathnaswamy: What is the actual amount asked for by the Kashmir Government?

Shri Gopalaswami: I am not in a position to give that figure, but if necessary I can find it out for the hon. Member.

Shri Rathnaswamy: What are the terms on which this loan has been granted to Kashmir?

Shri Gopalaswami: The terms are that the loan carries an interest of 2¾ per cent.

Shri Kamath: Were these schemes considered and recommended by the

Planning Commission, or is Kashmir outside the scope of the Five Year Plan?

Shri Gopalaswami: I believe these schemes, leaving out certain minor ones which are included in them, are schemes which are included in the Plan approved by the Planning Commission.

Seth Govind Das: Besides these loans, has any amount been paid to Kashmir in the shape of grants and if so, for what purpose?

Shri Gopalaswami: There are a number of cases where the expenditure itself is shouldered by the Central Government. There are other cases where grants have been made for individual proposals of expenditure. If the hon. Member wants details, I would ask him to table a question.

Seth Govind Das: Can the hon. Minister tell us at least what is the total amount of grants besides the loans?

Shri Gopalaswami: I am afraid I have not got the figure readily available at my disposal now.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: To what extent, if any, will the non-application of various Acts passed by this Parliament affect the development programme in Kashmir?

Shri Gopalaswami: I do not think that it has stood in the way at all.

LAND UNDER JUTE CULTIVATION

*857. **Shaikh Mohiuddin:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the internal requirements of Jute during the current year?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): Internal requirements are in the region of 56·5 lakh bales of 400 lbs. each of jute and jute substitutes on the basis of existing working conditions.

Shaikh Mohiuddin: What is the total acreage of land under cultivation of jute throughout the whole country this year and what will be the approximate production?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I want notice.

Shaikh Mohiuddin: What steps are being taken to reach the target fixed by the Planning Commission in its Five Year Plan?

Shri Thirumala Rao: There is an integrated plan for making the country self-sufficient in cotton, jute and foodgrains. In pursuance of that plan, we are every year bringing more land under cultivation and also undertaking intensive cultivation in areas which are already growing jute.

Shaikh Mohiuddin: May I know whether the fall in the price of jute this year in comparison with last year will affect the cultivation of jute next year?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question relates to internal requirements of jute and the hon. Member is now going into various other matters.

Shaikh Mohiuddin: The question relates to the land under cultivation and I think this sort of thing will hamper the cultivation of jute.

"MISS A MEAL A WEEK" DRIVE

*860. **Shri Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the measure of success achieved in connection with the "Miss a meal a week" Drive of the Government of India:

(b) the steps taken or likely to be taken to make the Drive successful; and

(c) the amount of expenditure already incurred and likely to be incurred during the current year?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) Government of India have not undertaken the 'miss a meal' movement as an official one. It is not possible to indicate the measure of success achieved by non-official effort.

(b) As the movement is sponsored and organised by non-officials, it is not possible for Government to indicate what steps are likely to be taken to make the movement successful.

(c) As the movement is sponsored by non-officials, the question of any expenditure incurred or to be incurred by Government does not arise.

Shri Dwivedi: May I know the nature of response received from hon. Members of this House?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Government have not ascertained or sounded the response.

Shri Rathnaswamy: May I know whether the non-official body which has sponsored this movement has asked the Government for a loan or financial assistance?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Sometime last year they asked for some financial assistance and Government did not think it necessary to accede to that request.

Shri Dwivedi: How do Government propose to utilise the rations thus saved?

Shri Thirumala Rao: They will go to places where they are required.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may miss a meal, if they so desire.

RATIONING SYSTEM IN TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

*861. **Shri R. Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the rationing system in the Travancore-Cochin State has broken down?

(b) Has the Reserve stock been exhausted and that the people are being fed from the stock that arrived from the ship to the Shore?

(c) What was the result of the discussion that the Travancore-Cochin Ministers had with the Minister of Food and Agriculture about which the Minister mentioned in Parliament?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) to (c). The rationing system in Travancore-Cochin has not broken down. During recent weeks, however, the system has been subjected to considerable strain, on account of the stocks having one down. In our discussions with the Tranvancore Ministers, we explained to them Government of India's difficulties in increasing the rice supplies to the State and pointed out to them that they should step up local procurement. On the question of subsidy, the inability of the Central Government to give more subsidy was also explained.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know whether Government is aware that the rice content of the ration has been lowered in Travancore-Cochin State from the original figure to 4½ ounces recently and that such a low rice content is not existing anywhere else in India?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Yes, Sir.

Shri R. Velayudhan: Have the Government given any additional food subsidies to Tranvancore-Cochin in regard to the rice content so as to raise it to six ounces at least, as was prevalent formerly?

Shri Thirumala Rao: For the present we are not in a position to increase the allotment.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know in what manner the procurement in Travancore-Cochin has not been according to the instructions of the Central Government?

Shri Thirumala Rao: There is a new method of levy which, according to our estimate, has brought down the procurement.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know whether the procurement in Travancore-Cochin was changed recently and is it because of this changed system that procurement has not been successful; and if so, did the Central Government advise the adoption of this system?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is exactly what the hon. Minister said.

Shri Thirumala Rao: But I would like to modify the statement by adding that the procurement is still going on according to the new system and it is premature to pronounce a judgment as to whether it has completely failed or is likely to do well.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have exhausted the question list. We shall now go back and take up the unanswered questions.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: May I request you to allow question No. 835 relating to the site for the Ganga bridge to be answered? It is a very important question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he got a written authority?

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: No, but in view of its importance.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We must observe certain rules and regulations in this House.

I find in the numerical order only Mr. V. K. Reddy, Question No. 846, being present. Does he desire to put it?

Shri V. K. Reddy: Yes, Sir.

GANNAVARAM AERODROME

*846. **Shri V. K. Reddy:** (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that representations have been sent to Government for making Gannavaram aerodrome a stop for the airways operating on trunk routes?

(b) When do Government propose to make Gannavaram an air stop?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not proposed to include Gannavaram (Vijayawada) as a halt on any air service, by the usual type of aircraft, namely the Dakota, considering the heavy losses incurred by the air company in 1949 on services operated between Vijayawada and Madras, and Vijayawada and Hyderabad. If, however, a more economical arrangement could be made which would involve no loss, e.g. if a small plane could be made available, the question could be reconsidered.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHIPS FOR CARRYING FOODGRAINS

***829. Shri Sidhva:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships for carrying foodgrains obtained through the assistance of the Government of U.K.;

(b) the quantity of foodgrains brought to India by them;

(c) whether these steamers were fully chartered or the tonnage was made available partly for the shipment of this cargo; and

(d) whether any concession in freight was made or usual or more freight was paid for carrying foodgrains by these ships?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the reply given on the 11th May, 1951 to question No. 4039 asked by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. In addition to the diversion of five cargoes referred to therein, the U. K. Government advised the U. K. Shipping Chamber and the Baltic Exchange Chartering Committee to give to Indian Shipment the same priority as to the requirements of U.K. Therefore, while it is not possible to say how many ships we would have got in the absence of such a directive, there is no doubt that this action of the U. K. Government was extremely helpful.

(c) and (d). All ships were fully chartered by us and prevailing market rates were paid.

PEPSU MINISTRY

***832. Sardar B. S. Man:** (a) Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state the composition of the new Ministry formed in P.E.P.S.U. and which are the different parties who have co-operated in its formation?

(b) Which were the parties invited for the co-operation and formation of the Ministry?

(c) Which were the parties that refused co-operation?

The Minister of States, Transport and Railways (Shri Gopalaswami): (a) The Patiala and East Punjab States Union Ministry is a Congress Ministry. The three groups of the Congress in the State co-operated in forming it.

(b) No invitations were sent out to any political party.

(c) Does not arise.

ROUNDING OFF RAILWAY FARES

***833. Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that since the 1st April 1951 while calculating railway fares on tickets, the miles are rounded off for the sake of convenience?

(b) If so, how much have the Railway passengers, particularly the third-class passengers, got to pay extra on account of the rounding off of miles?

(c) Is it a fact that since last year the rounding off of annas while calculating fares has also been introduced?

(d) If so, to what extent the passengers have had to pay extra on account of the rounding off of annas?

(e) What is the total increase derived by Railway in terms of money by charging passengers as a result of rounding off miles and annas?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) The present rule of rounding off of fractions of a mile to the next mile has been in force from even before 1920.

(b) No separate statistics are maintained to indicate the effect of such rounding off.

(c) The present rule for rounding off of passenger fares was introduced from 1st January 1948. No change was made during 1950. In this connection, attention is invited to my reply to part (b) of Starred Question No. 4404 asked by Thakur Lal Singh on 22nd May 1951.

(d) No separate statistics are maintained to indicate the extra amount paid by passengers on account of the present rounding off rule.

(e) Cannot be calculated in view of replies to parts (b) and (d) above.

CENTRAL ROAD FUND

*834. **Shri Jnani Ram:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Projects which have been sanctioned or approved of in the State of Bihar and the expenditure on which is to be met from the Central Road Fund allocated to the State of Bihar; and

(b) the cost of the projects?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 35.]

SITE FOR GANGA BRIDGE

*835. **Shri Jnani Ram:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the site which has been selected for Ganga Bridge;

(b) the progress so far made;

(c) the total cost if estimates prepared; and

(d) the amount to be contributed by the Government of India?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) I would refer the hon. Member to the reply given by the hon. the Railway Minister to Prof. S. N. Mishra's question No. 229 on 21st November, 1950. Model experiments are in progress and a final decision on the location of the bridge has not so far been taken.

(b) to (d). In view of the reply to part (a), these questions do not arise.

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE POLICY

*836. **Shri Krishnanand Rai:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether calculations have been made with regard to the amount of liabilities on the Governments of India and Pakistan to be paid to the policy holders residing in India and Pakistan of Postal Life Insurance Policy of Government servants issued by the Government of undivided India; and

(b) if so, what will be the respective sums that both the Governments will have to pay?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Actuarial valuation of the Post Office Insurance Fund, as on the 14th August, 1947, of all Postal Life Insurance policies in force on that date has been completed. The liability of the Government of Pakistan can be determined only after the final list of insurants who have gone to Pakistan is received. That Government have been requested to send it expeditiously.

TRAWLERS FOR CATCHING FISH

*837. **Shri Sidhva:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the answer given to my starred question No. 4507 asked on the 25th May, 1951 and state:

(a) whether the proposal made by the Japanese Fishing Company to bring trawlers has materialized and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to improve the financial side of the trawlers now working in Bombay; and

(c) what are the reasons for the low yield of fish caught?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) Yes. The Taiyo Fishing Company Ltd., a Japanese firm, have been permitted by the Government of India to carry out fishing operations in Indian waters off the Bombay and Saurashtra coasts for a period of eight months for the present;

(b) Government are taking steps to reduce expenditure and increase receipts as far as possible.

(c) The yield of fish is not considered low as fishing is only incidental to the main objectives of the Station which are to chart fishing grounds and carry out other exploratory and survey work.

ARREST FOR BLACKMARKETING

*840. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state what is the total number of people arrested and prosecuted for the breach of rationing rules and for blackmarketing in Delhi and other States separately during the year 1950 and till the end of July, 1951?

(b) How many of them have been convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment and what is the total amount realised by way of fines?

(c) What are the minimum and maximum punishments awarded in black-marketing cases?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) to (c). Two statements separately giving the information available in the Ministry for the year 1950 and upto

end of July 1951 are placed on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 36]

From the information readily available in the Ministry it is not possible to differentiate the punishments awarded and fines imposed separately for breach of rationing rules and for blackmarketing in foodgrains.

PRODUCTION OF OIL CAKE

*844. **Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the production of oil cake during the years 1949 and 1950?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): Approximately 18 lakh tons in 1949 and 20 lakh tons in 1950.

PRICES OF OIL SEEDS

*845. **Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the average market prices of important oil seeds in India in the years 1949, 1950 and 1951?

(b) Were the prices of oil seeds in India ever under control during the years 1949, 1950 and 1951?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) A statement showing the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 37.]

(b) No.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

*847. **Shri V. K. Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state what are the new posts created due to the grouping of the three Railways in South India into the Southern Railway?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): As a result of grouping of the three railways in the South, there has been an over all reduction in the number of posts instead of any increase.

Vana Mahotsava

*850. **Shri V. K. Reddy:** Will the **Minister of Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the number of trees planted in the country, State-wise during the second *Vana Mahotsava*?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): The All-India target for the 2nd *Vana Mahotsava* was 3 crores of trees. State-wise figures of trees actually planted have been called for and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

KULU VALLEY TRANSPORT COMPANY LTD.

*858. **Giani G. S. Musafir:** (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state what is the amount of Financial Interest of Government in the shares of the Kulu Valley Transport Co. Ltd. Pathankot?

(b) What is the total number of Directors of the Company?

(c) What is the proportionate position of the representatives of the Railway Department in the company?

(d) What is the total mileage covered by the vehicles of this Company?

(e) What is the number of lorries, trucks and cars operated by the Company?

(f) What profits or dividends have been paid to the shareholders of the Company for the last five years of its existence?

(g) If no profits have accrued during the entire existence of the Company, has any enquiry been made into the working of this Company and if so, with what result?

(h) Has any complaint been received by the authorities from the other directors asking for an enquiry into the mismanagement?

(i) If so, when was it received and what action was taken on the same?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) The Kulu Valley Transport Co., Ltd. is a private limited company in which the E. P. Railway hold a financial interest to the extent of Rs. 1·4 lakhs.

(b) Five.

(c) Three of the five are Railway Directors.

(d) 200 route miles.

(e) 42.

(f) None.

(g) The Company was formed in 1941 and the Railway took shares in it in 1945. During the disturbances in 1947 the Company suffered a heavy loss. The vehicles having become old and unserviceable, 25 new ones had to be purchased at a cost of Rs. 2·95 lakhs and the Company has been unable to declare any dividend so far.

(h) Yes.

(i) One was received on 7th September 1950, but when the complain-

ant was asked to substantiate his charges at a meeting of the Directors of the Company, he failed to attend it in spite of a sufficient notice.

PROVIDENT FUNDS OF RAILWAY DISPLACED EMPLOYEES

*859. **Giani G. S. Musafir:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that many displaced Rialway employees who have retired during the last few years after the partition have not been paid their provident funds and gratuities?

(b) What are the reasons for the same, and what measures are being taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) Out of a total of 3803 claims received in respect of displaced Railway employees, full payment of Provident Fund and gratuity have been effected as yet only in 1686 cases.

(b) The reason for the delay is that their service records and Provident Fund Accounts have not yet been received from Pakistan. Every effort is being made to obtain these and in the meantime instructions have been issued to effect at least partial payments. On the basis of these orders, out of 2117 claims which could not be paid in full, special contribution or gratuity has been paid in 1649 cases, 50 per cent. of Provident Fund assets or 6 month's pay in 189 cases, pension in 141 cases and compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act in 115 cases.

PAKISTANI ARMY ON BORDERS OF TRIPURA

189. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any mobilisation of armed Pakistani Ansars or army on the borders of Tripura;

(b) whether certain areas of Tripura are still being raided by armed elements;

(c) whether the people of Tripura in those disturbed areas and in the border areas have been given gun licence: and

(d) whether police force in those areas have been sufficient to give the required security to the people?

The Minister of States, Transport and Railways (Shri Gopalaswami): (a) Large scale mobilisation of Ansars and Pakistani Armed Police as well as Army on the Tripura border has been reported.

(b) There have been some cases of dacoities in border areas.

(c) Suitable persons are being given gun licences in the ordinary course.

(d) The police force of Tripura has already been strengthened and we are considering proposals for further increasing the police.

RETRENCHED PERSONNEL IN VINDHYA PRADESH

191. **Shri Dwivedi:** (a) Will the Minister of States be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing:

(i) the number of personnel absorbed in various vacancies;

(ii) the number of personnel awaiting absorption;

(iii) the number of personnel paid off pensions or gratuities or compensation etc;

(iv) the number of personnel who are actually in receipt of monetary dues as mentioned in part (iii) above; and

(v) the number of personnel still awaiting their chance of settlement of their claims with regard to dues mentioned in part (iii) above;

out of the retrenched personnel in Vindhya Pradesh since 1948 up to date?

(b) How many appointments have been made since 1949 up to date?

(c) How many of the appointed personnel since 1949 are from among the retrenched personnel and how many are others?

(d) What was the number of employees retrenched in 1951?

(e) Has any alternative employment to the unemployed people been under the consideration of the Vindhya Pradesh Government?

The Minister of States, Transport and Railways (Shri Gopalaswami): The information is not readily available and is being collected from the office of the Chief Commissioner, Vindhya Pradesh. It will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

"GROW MORE FOOD" CAMPAIGN

192. **Shri Jnani Ram:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the different States in the years 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51 from the contributions by the Centre for "Grow More Food" campaign; and

(b) which of the States have spent the entire contribution?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) A statement giving the available information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 38.]

(b) No State has spent the entire contribution sanctioned by the Government of India

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (STAFF)

193. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of (i) Gazetted, and (ii) non-Gazetted officers, clerks and **class IV servants in the Ministry and** its attached and subordinate offices on:

(i) 15th August, 1947; (ii) 31st March, 1948; (iii) 31st March, 1949; (iv) 31st March, 1950; and (v) 31st March, 1951; and

(b) the number of the officers, **clerks and class IV servants in or under** the Ministry, appointed temporarily in the first instance and subsequently (i) made permanent, (ii) retired or (iii) retrenched, during each of the years 1947-48 (post-partition), 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 39.]

SCHEDULED CASTES IN SOUTHERN RAILWAYS

194. **Shri Rathnaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Scheduled Castes candidates were entertained in posts under classes I, II and III in the M. & S. M., S. I. and Mysore Railways now amalgamated as Southern Railways in the last twelve months; and

(b) how many posts and what categories of posts were advertised and how many Scheduled Caste applications were received?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): A statement giving the information required in parts (a) and (b) of the question is placed on the Table of the House. (*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 40.]

RURAL RATIONING

195. **Shri Rathnaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the names of States in India where rural rationing has been abolished?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): Only Madras and Rajasthan have discontinued rural rationing.

Vana Mahotsava

196. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state what is the total number of trees that have survived after the last *Vana Mahotsava*?

(b) What are the conditions of the existing trees so sown during the *Vana Mahotsava*?

(c) Has the Minister announced that a fresh seedling of trees will be done this year also?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) and (b). From reports received it is expected that out of over three crores of trees planted during the last *Vana Mahotsava* about a crore have survived.

(c) Yes.

MEETING WITH PRESIDENT OF ALL-INDIA RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION

197. **Shri Rathnaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation met him on the 18th August, 1951;

(b) if so, what were the several points that were discussed and agreed upon;

(c) whether it is under the consideration of Government to set up a permanent machinery for settlement of all types of Railway disputes; and

(d) whether it is under the consideration of Government to convert this Railway administration by the State into an Autonomous Public Corporation?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) Yes.

(b) The discussion between the hon. Minister for Railways and Mr. Jayaprakash Narain was of a preliminary and informal nature.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

सत्यमेव जयते

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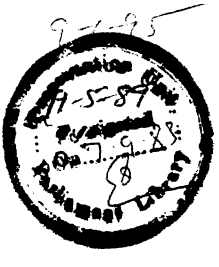

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THE

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Thursday, 6th September, 1951.

The House met at Half Past Eight of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

9-30 A.M.

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT BILL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received intimation from the President regarding this Bill—the Training and Employment Bill:

> "With reference to Parliament Secretariat O. M. No. 157-I/49-A, dated the 19th May 1951, on the above subject, the undersigned is directed to say that the President has withheld his recommendation under clause (3) of article 117 of the Constitution of India for the consideration in Parliament of Dr. Deshmukh's Bill, namely the Training and Employment Bill.
>
> N. Das,
> Joint Secy."

I would like to make an observation in this connection. Some responsible Minister must send the letter of the President to the Speaker. Then it will be authentic. I hope that procedure will be followed in future.

Dr. Deshmukh (Madhya Pradesh): I have heard the reply received to the request that I had made that the President's sanction may be obtained. My first contention is that it was not necessary for me to make any request to the President, because under the Constitution there is no necessity of requiring the President's sanction for a Bill like this. I still contend that the provisions of article 117 are applicable only to financial Bills. This is not a financial Bill by any stretch of imagination. I, therefore, contend that there is no need to have recourse to the President's sanction which is the result of Government's tactics in this respect. I use the word deliberately because they have not been acting in a very straightforward manner. I know it for a fact.....

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): On a point of order, Sir. Can the President's assent be discussed?

Dr. Deshmukh: I am not discussing the President's message —I have nothing to do with it. I am discussing the deeds and misdeeds of Government and the way in which the hon. Minister has or has not recommended my Bill. I have nothing to do with the President. I myself have on previous occasions pointed out in this House that hon. Members could refer only to Government and not to the President. I am not therefore likely to be guilty of that transgression.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has raised another point into which I myself was looking. I understood the hon. Member to say that this is a case where the President's recommendation is not necessary, having regard to the provisions of the Bill. The hon. Minister of State raised a point that in view of the President's communication we cannot discuss this matter. I was looking into the provision in the Constitution where it is said that it is the President who has finally to decide as to whether any particular Bill comes within the ambit of article 117 or not. If the President is the ultimate authority, it concludes this matter and we cannot go on with further consideration of this Bill.

Shri Santhanam: That was not my point. Whether the hon. Member may continue with the Bill or not is another question. I objected to his protesting and speaking about the Presidents message as such

Dr. Deshmukh: I never spoke about it—nor do I propose to speak about it.

Shri Santhanam: So long as he is not allowed to proceed with the Bill, I suggest that his remarks should not have been made. If he is permitted to proceed, then it is a matter between you and the hon. Member.

Dr. Deshmukh: I have never made any remarks about the President. All that I am contending.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as the President is concerned, his conduct cannot be discussed in this House—it is only the conduct of the Government that can be discussed. It is not right under the rules to refer to the President by name or otherwise, directly or indirectly.

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): On a point of clarification. May I know what exactly you mean by the President's "conduct". The President's address for instance, was discussed and debated in the House. The question is whether a message sent by the President as regards a particular Bill is tantamount to "conduct" of the President. I think this point must be clarified. In my humble judgment, it is not "conduct" of the President.

Shri Santhanam: The Constitution provides for a discussion of the address by the President. Otherwise, his messages to the House cannot be debated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We had a lot of discussion over this matter as to whether it comes under clause (3) of article 117 or not.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Punjab): Your decision the other day was that the Bill can be allowed to continue until it comes to the stage of passing. In view of that there should be no difficulty in proceeding with this Bill. The hon. Member may still obtain the recommendation of the President. After all representations could be made to the President and his order could be reviewed. It is not the "conduct" of the President that is being discussed. The hon. Member is only maintaining that such sanction is not necessary. This he maintained previously. He is perfectly right in maintaining it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall read out what I said on the 12th April 1951:

> "We have heard this point *in extenso*. I entirely agree with the hon. the Law Minister in coming to the conclusion that 'appropriation' as used in article 110, sub-clause (1) (d) is only a term of art and it applied only to cases which are referred to in article 114. Therefore, the provisions do not militate against the provisions of article 117(1). Of course, it involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund and, therefore, comes within the purview of clause (3) of article 117."

To that extent it is conclusive so far as I am concerned and the House is concerned:

> "The only question is whether the practical guidance that has been given by the hon. the Law Minister that for the purpose of consideration, a recommendation of the President has to be obtained. It is not said that consideration ought to be barred. The objection is to the passing of the Bill. The President may give authority or refuse to give authority for consideration. So far as this House is concerned, it is the passing of the Bill that is prevented.

I will make my position clear by reference to the Constitution. Clause (3) of article 117 says:

> 'A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be passed by either House of Parliament unless the President has recommended to that House the consideration of the Bill.'

All that this House is prevented from doing is the passing of the Bill.

An Hon. Member: The clause says 'consideration'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think any hon. Member can force me to agree to any particular view. I do still consider it is open to the President to recommend to the House the consideration of the Bill. He has not recommended, we will assume. Then it will be futile to go on with it until the passing. It cannot be passed. There is no good embarking upon an enterprise which will end in nothing. But we are in a different stage so far as this Bill is concerned. Today we have started the consideration of the Bill. It may be, in some cases, when the general body of opinion in the House is in favour of a particular Bill, notwithstanding certain commitments which will involve expenditure, that will be an important consideration for the President himself to grant sanction or recommend it

for acceptance of the House. Therefore, that is not an absolute proposition. I agree with the hon. the Law Minister that the consideration stage starts after the introduction and continues right up to the passing of the Bill. As it is, I leave it to the hon. House whether we should go on or not go on with it. It is only twenty minutes more. Therefore, we shall go on with it today. So far as the future is concerned I would like that before a motion for consideration is made the recommendation of the President ought to be obtained. Otherwise, we will be taking away the time of the House needlessly. But an exception has to be made in favour of this Bill, particularly in view of the fact that there is no time for the hon. Member to go to the President—unless it is the desire of the House that we should pass over this Bill, postpone its consideration and take up any other Bill. There is no chance of making much headway with respect to any other Bill to any large extent. Therefore, so far as this Bill is concerned we shall go on with it. We will not reach any particular stage."

So, what I said the other day was that in view of the fact that there were only twenty minutes available I was allowing the discussion of the Bill but so far as the future was concerned, before a motion for consideration was made, the recommendation of the President ought to be obtained. Since the President has not recommended consideration, it is futile to go on with the discussion.

Dr. Deshmukh: We are only at the Select Committee Stage; we are not at the stage of consideration.

Moreover, I would like to point out to you, Sir, that you should very kindly uphold the decision and the ruling that you gave the other day.

And the ruling is in these words:

> "It is not said that consideration ought to be barred. The objection is to the passing of the Bill. The President may give authority or refuse to give authority for consideration. So far as this House is concerned, it is the passing of the Bill that is prevented."

That is, until we reach the specific stage of consideration of the Bill clause by clause and the stage of passing as a matter of fact.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly read a few more sentences after that. I have already read them.

Dr. Deshmukh: The gist of it is only this, Sir. We all come round to this...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what I thought, and I said on that day "I do still consider it is open to the President to recommend to the House the consideration of the Bill". Then I said, 'So far as the future is concerned"—it means not that day but any other day—"before a motion for consideration is made the recommendation of the President ought to be obtained. Otherwise, we will be taking away the time of the House needlessly". Then, in accordance with what I suggested, the hon. Member himself asked the Secretary to apply for the President's sanction.

Dr. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, he has accepted my ruling.

Dr. Deshmukh: I accepted your advice to ask the President for his recommendation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore, if the President had agreed he would have recommended its consideration. If the President did not agree he would not have given his recommendation.

Shri Kamath: With due deference to your ruling, Sir, may I raise the question of the rights and privileges of the House in relation to the President's messages to the House? Under article 86(2) of the Constitution, which has a bearing on what my friend Mr. Santhanam just now referred to.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. We are going on unnecessarily side-tracking the issue. I am not prepared.....

Shri Kamath: I am not side-tracking it. You have not heard me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is a private Member's day which is only one day in a number of Government days. The present question is not as to whether we can discuss the communication or the recommendation of the President. It is clear from the language of the communication that has been sent to me and which I have read out to the House that the President is not willing to recommend that the Bill be considered, under article 117 (3) of the Constitution.

Shri Kamath: How?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the meaning of going on interrupting like this?

Shri Kamath: I am not satisfied.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You may not be satisfied. But you will have to be satisfied with what I am saying.

Shri Kamath: I want to raise the constitutional position.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not going to allow it. (*Interruption*). Order please. This is not the way.....

Dr. Deshmukh: You ought to hear him, Sir. He has risen to a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think hon. Members can go on disturbing the House.

Shri Kamath: You allowed me to start, but did not let me finish.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid I will have to ask hon. Members to keep quiet.

Shri Kamath: It is very difficult to keep quiet about this.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: He may be heard, Sir.

Shri Kamath: I started speaking but you have asked me to keep quiet.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Kamath: You have not heard me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. If the hon. Member continues to interrupt like this I will have to ask him to quit the House.

Shri Kamath: I am prepared to quit the House. What is this? It is not the proper way to conduct the business of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will have unfortunately to ask him to do so. I know how to regulate the procedure in the House. I will not shut out any reasonable matters being raised by any hon. Member. But it is open to me to say that certain matters are germane to the issue and that some other matters have arisen incidentally and we need not spend away the time of the House. As regards the question whether we can discuss the President's communication, whether it is in good terms or proper terms or otherwise, that is a side issue. The main issue here is as to whether the President has recommended it or not. So far as the President is concerned he has definitely said he is not prepared to recommend it. On that the further discussion of this Bill is not to continue.

Some portion of what I said on the last occasion has been pointed out to me that I was prepared to allow the discussion on this Bill and that the President's recommendation under article 117(3) applies only to the passing of the Bill. It is true when I was giving my ruling on a point that was raised last time I said at an earlier stage "It appears to relate only to the passing and not to the consideration. Let us go on with the consideration". But later on in the same ruling, when some hon. Member interrupted and brought to my notice that the consideration is what is stated there, I changed my view as will appear in the latter portion of that ruling, that I was willing to accept that and say that even the consideration has to be barred. But in view of the fact that only twenty more minutes remained on that day and that the hon. Member had no time to apply to the President and that it would not be worth while to proceed with any other Bill on that day and start afresh, I said "There is no harm; We do not know; after all the President may give his recommendation, in which case the twenty minutes could be more usefully spent in discussing the Bill" and, therefore, I allowed that Bill to go on for that day. Now the recommendation of the President has not been obtained. It is not as if the hon. Member did not accept my ruling. He accepted it and asked the Secretary to apply to the President for his recommendation.

Dr. Deshmukh: You will please allow me to have my say.

The Minister of Law (Dr. Ambedkar): I cannot understand how any hon. Member of this House can refuse to accept the ruling of the Chair however much he may disagree with it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He need not say that he submits to it or accepts it. Actually he went further and applied also. The Secretary has sent the letter to the President and we have got this reply that the President is not willing to give his recommendation. Now, at what stage are we? Are we to proceed with this Bill or not? My own feeling is that we ought not to proceed with this Bill. I am definitely of the opinion that without the President's recommendation no further debate on this Bill should go on. On that day under exceptional circumstances and as there were only twenty minutes left I allowed it to go on, particularly because we could not know the President's mind. Now further discussion of this Bill will not be allowed.

Dr. Deshmukh: Sir, my prayer is that you may give me a chance and also give a patient hearing to Mr. Kamath's point. There are many things which do not occur to us at the moment when we are speaking. As you have seen yourself, in your own ruling you have had to change your mind from stage to stage. That happens with all of us. We are all human. In these circumstances I submit that you should give us an opportunity. We have to bow to your ruling; we have no other course. But in finalising this matter you are laying down a very grave precedent. From that point of view I respectfully submit that before you come to any final decision and bar further discussion you ought to hear me and also Mr. Kamath. He has some important points to submit.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The President's ruling is there. We have no right under the Constitution to go behind it.

Dr. Deshmukh: I do not want to go behind it. But you may hear us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have heard sufficiently. If the hon. Member is saying that the President's ruling does not apply to this particular case, it is only in that case we can go into this matter and allow the debate. On that I have no objection.

Shri Kamath: Without questioning the content or substance of the President's communication I want to raise the constitutional point as to what extent this House is competent to discuss any message sent by the President to this House. Under article 86 (2) of the Constitution "The President may send messages to either House of Parliament, whether with respect to a Bill" —mark the words—"then pending in Parliament"—this Bill is pending in Parliament—"or otherwise, and a House to which any messsage is so sent shall with all convenient despatch consider any matter required by the message to be taken into consideration". Therefore, on the strength of sub-clause (2) of article 86 of the Constitution I submit that the matter contained in the message may be considered by the House—not that we should upset it—but in so far as the House is competent to discuss the matter contained in the message of the President is a moot point. Is there a definite ruling by you? The House is however, entitled to discuss the matter before you give a ruling.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have heard the hon. Member. Unfortunately the word "message" contained in article 86 (2) does not apply here. (*Interruption.*) Order, order. After all somebody has to give the ruling. That does not apply here. It is article 117(3) that applies, and under article 117(3) it is not a question of "message". It is a question of his *recommending* or not recommending. The "message" refers to some cases where some Bills are reserved for the President. They go to him and he sends a message that this Bill must be sent back to the Legislature for reconsideration and so on.

I find that article 117(3) refers to a Bill involving financial implications and it does not come under the term "message". Article 86(2) also does not apply to the facts of the case. There is no question of a message. I am only communicating it. The President refuses to grant sanction and there is nothing more that this House has got to do. Article 86(2) says "The President may send messages to either House of Parliament, whether with respect to a Bill then pending in Parliament or otherwise, and a House to which any message is so sent shall with all convenient despatch consider any matter required by the message to be taken into consideration." He does not say that that Bill shall be taken into consideration. On the other hand, he asks us not to take into consideration. (*Interruption*) The hon. Member must keep quiet. He has said what he has to say. I have said what I can say and there is no good going on making interruptions and making it inconvenient for hon. Members here. (*Interruption*) Shall I sit and go on for an hour till he finishes? Let there be some procedure adopted.

Dr. Deshmukh: The first point that I would like to draw your attention to is that this letter and this order has been communicated to me only this morning in spite of the fact that my letter was addressed to this Parliament Secretariat on the 30th of April 1951. I leave it to you to count the months that have elapsed since the date I have given this notice. As you will realize, Sir, I have been taken by surprise and I never expected that a request like this and for a Bill like this—where I still contend there is no question of expenditure—would be dealt with in this manner. I, therefore, want you to review the whole ruling in view of what I am going to submit to you, Sir. My first contention is that there are no financial implications of a binding nature in this Bill. Everywhere the clauses embodied in this Bill give a complete option to Government. Government can, if they want to do so, give it a complete go-by, by not providing a single pie of money in the Budget and they can in this way indirectly kill the Bill, if they so want. What I am submitting to you is that you will be laying down a very, very bad precedent

[Dr. Deshmukh]

so as to make it impossible, not only for the hon. Members in this House but in every State Legislature, to bring in a Bill, which the Government of the day consider involves any expenditure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After all, there must be an end to discussion. The hon. Member is a very eminent lawyer practising in the Supreme Court. There is what is known as *res judicata* in section 11 of the Civil Procedure Code. I agreed with the hon. Law Minister that this is a matter which involves financial implications and it comes under article 117(3). I will read what I have said already.....

Dr. Deshmukh: I have read all that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member forgets what he has read, what can I do?

"Of course, it involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund and therefore comes within the purview of clause (3) of article 117". That stage has already been reached. This is what I have decided, namely, that it comes under article 117(3). Then article 117 (3) requires the recommendation of the President and that recommendation has been withheld and what more remains? We cannot go into the question again, as to whether it is a financial matter or not. After I have come to the same conclusion, is it open to the hon. Member to raise the point a third time?

Dr. Deshmukh: If you do not come to that conclusion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already come to that conclusion and I do not propose changing it.

Dr. Deshmukh: You are merely refreshing your memory.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am reading it here.

Dr. Deshmukh: That is what you said that day.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: "Of course, it involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund and, therefore, comes within the purview of clause (3) of article 117". It was on that basis I was vacillating. Originally I thought it was only for the purpose of passing and not for consideration, and I thought we might go on. Had I only known that the President was not prepared to grant permission I would not have allowed it. It would be futile to go on arguing on a matter which ultimately takes the time of the House. Our time is precious. One or two days are allotted for private Members' business but hon. Members do not take these into consideration. But for the fact that only 20 minutes were there on that day, I would not have allowed this to go on even on the view that I held that day. I gave an opportunity to the hon. Member to persuade the President to recommend this Bill for consideration. He has not done so, and under these circumstances both the points that are urged have already been stated. This Bill involves financial implications and the President's recommendation is necessary. And today we find that the President has not given the recommendation. I do not see...

Dr. Deshmukh: I was interrupted in my submission. Your kind self has merely read out what was on record. That is known to me and to the Members of the House. All that I was submitting was that with your judicial knowledge and standing, I still feel that there is every possibility of convincing you.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it a question of review of what I said?

Dr. Deshmukh: Not on the considerations which I have already referred to but on new considerations which I am going to place before you. After all this is not the President's order; it is the recommendation of the Government. So the Government has not recommended that this Bill should be allowed to be pursued. Before I submit to your ruling and before the final discussion of this Bill is over and the Bill is killed, before the hangman's sword falls on the Bill, there should be a hearing given to the contentions which I want to place before you and I should not be interrupted...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not wish to be misunderstood but I am not prepared to allow the time of the House to be spent in going into clause after clause to see whether the implications are there. This will be purposeless. I have also come to the conclusion that this involves financial expenditure and I am not prepared to go into this matter. Further discussion on this Bill is barred.

Dr. Deshmukh: Not before hearing me fully.

Shri Kamath: Did I hear you say, Sir, that you vacillated last time? If so, you may change your mind again.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us be a little more serious. As I said the hon. Member has heard. I am really surprised; this kind of talk cannot be allowed to go on. Hon. Members have heard what I have already said. Order, order. Let us be more serious.

Shri Kamath: I am serious, as serious as you are.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will ask the hon. Member to quit the House till the session of this day.

Shri Kamath: All right. This House is no good. If you are conducting business like this, I have no desire to sit in this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I may have to take drastic action.

Shri Kamath: Yes, Sir.

Dr. Deshmukh *rose—*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot allow the hon. Member to proceed. I have already given my ruling.

Dr. Deshmukh: May I be permitted to say by way of personal explanation? You have said an unusual thing, Sir. Let me respectfully...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I cannot reopen the discussion. There must be some order in this House. I have already said that I have considered all aspects of this matter. This is not a matter for review. I do not find any further points for reviewing or throwing open the discussion once again and thus set aside or go behind the ruling that I have already given. I have considered it once again and therefore...

Shri Kamath: I wish you well, and quit the House.

Dr. Deshmukh: You were pleased to say that since I took the step of referring to the President and making a request, I had accepted your ruling. I was duty bound to do so but that should not prevent me from saying that it was not necessary.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the object of saying all this? Is it for the purpose of asking me to change my opinion? I have already heard and come to the conclusion that the hon. Member has no right to proceed with this Bill because it comes under article 117 (3) and the President has not given his recommendation. Then what more can I do?

Dr. Deshmukh: Do you hold that this Bill is a financial Bill under these circumstances?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hold so.

Dr. Deshmukh: Secondly, it is your view and ruling that it is possible for any Government to recommend to the President whenever the smallest possible expenditure is involved as a result of any private Member's Bill, that sanction may not be awarded and thus allow any Bill to be choked by the executive Government.

10 A.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I understand it fully. The hon. Member was a Member of the Constituent Assembly. There is nothing wrong in this. As a matter of fact the hon. Member must know that for taxation measures or measures involving expenditure the responsibility must be taken only by the Government. If money is wanted, it is the Government that comes into odium. They have to introduce some measure of taxation. It is the Government that has to explain its measures to the public. Therefore, an exception has been made with respect to financial Bills which require the recommendation of the President. Even when the hon. Finance Minister introduces a financial measure, he has to obtain the recommendation of the President. It is not as if a private Member alone is under this handicap.

Dr. Deshmukh: This is not a taxation Bill. You are proceeding on wrong basis and quoting wrong sections and drawing wrong inferences.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member hears only one portion of what I say and does not hear the other. If money has to be spent from the Consolidated Fund, ways and means have to be found...

Dr. Deshmukh: All those clauses of the Bill could be withdrawn in the Select Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They cannot be withdrawn. The House may accept the motion for Select Committee or not. If the House accepted the motion to send the Bill to the Select Committee, it means accepting the principles of this Bill, that is principle involving expenditure out of the Consolidated Fund. Therefore, advisedly and in the best interests of the country, a provision has been made in the Constitution.....

Dr. Deshmukh: I know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: ... that so far as financial Bills are concerned, whether introduced by the Finance Minister or by a private Member, whether the whole Bill or a portion of it involves expenditure, they should obtain the sanction of the President under article 117. There is no good going behind the Constitution. The hon. Member can always modify it in the manner provided in the Constitution itself. It is not my privilege or my capacity to go behind the Constitution.

Dr. Deshmukh: I am prepared to withdraw every clause of the Bill which places any financial obligation.

Some Hon. Members: Order, order.

Dr. Deshmukh: Why do you shout order, order? I have got possession of the House. Do you understand what "order" "order" means?

The Minister of States, Transport and Railways (Shri Gopalaswami): The Chair's ruling is there. The House is interested in seeing that it is respected.

Dr. Deshmukh: The hon. Minister is out of order in getting up when I am in possession of the House and when I do not yield.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have said once, twice, thrice. I cannot understand the hon. Member. I have already explained the reasons why it is unnecessary to take the time of the House and as to why this provision is put in the Constitution. The Constitution is clear. I cannot allow any further discussion over this matter.

Dr. Deshmukh: I wanted only to say this. I am prepared to withdraw all clauses having a financial implication. If even then the sanction of the President would be necessary and if in spite of this offer you want to rule it out of order, you may do so. You are in that supreme place where we must obey the ruling.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no good trying to make some things apparent and trying to put either the Government or the Chair or the House in the wrong. There is no provision here in the rules which permits me to allow any particular clause to be withdrawn when the whole Bill has been introduced. We are not in the stage of clause-by-clause consideration. Even then, if a particular clause has to be withdrawn and even if a single Member is opposed to the withdrawal of the clause, the clause has to be placed before the House. When the whole Bill is here for consideration, I cannot go into the clauses. There is no provision for the withdrawal of any particular clauses now. The principle of the Bill has to be considered as a whole. The hon. Member is fully aware of all these difficulties. There is no good in creating further difficulties in the matter.

The Minister of Home Affairs: (Shri Rajagopalachari): If the hon. Member is still continuing to discuss this matter, I would request you to permit me to make this appeal. If each time a rule is put into operation, we go behind that rule, consider the principle of that rule and discuss the principles of that rule, there would be no end to procedure. There would be no finality.

Dr. Deshmukh: Your apprehensions are misplaced.

Shri Rajagopalachari: I wish to submit, if the hon. Member has doubts (*Interruption*) I can see that he is thinking that it is unjust.

Dr. Deshmukh: It is.

Shri Rajagopalachari: I would ask him to consider for a moment that the procedure with respect to a Bill is different from the procedure with respect to a resolution. This House has every right to consider general propositions, desirabilities of policies and the like in the form of a resolution. But, when this House is asked to go into a Bill, the other rules come into operation. We cannot allow the House to pass a Bill and allow the Bill to be infructuous and be in the air because the Government does not agree to furnish the money for it. That is why the rule has been made that when a Bill.....

Dr. Deshmukh: The rule is with regard to financial Bills; this is not a financial Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If any portion of the Bill involves expenditure out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

Shri Rajagopalachari: That is the whole thing. It is perfectly open to the hon. Member to bring a resolution on this subject and leave it to the Government either to accept the obligation or not.

Dr. Deshmukh: I know what to do.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no good again and again ignoring the provision of the Constitution, which relates to a Bill which if enacted would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. It is not said that it is a financial Bill. Let it be expenditure of one pie from the Consolidated Fund. The hon. Member now says that he will withdraw all those clauses. I have no power to allow the withdrawal. Now, let us proceed. I would only request hon. Members this. If we have to go on with these proceedings, there must be order preserved in the House. Somebody, whoever is in the Chair, has to give his opinion ultimately. It is not...

Dr. Deshmukh: You must consider patiently the consequences that will follow in the whole of Independent India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has to take the Treasury Benches. It is not left even to the Treasury Benches to introduce any measures which involve expenditure out of the Consolidated Fund of India unless the President's sanction is given.

PROHIBITION OF MANUFACTURE AND IMPORT OF HYDROGENATED VEGETABLE OILS BILL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava on the 26th February 1951, namely:

> "That the Bill to provide for the prohibition of manufacture and import of hydrogenated vegetable oils, be taken into consideration."

Are we still going on with this Bill? It has taken so much of time. Was the hon. Minister on his legs?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Punjab): Yes. If the hon. Minister has to make a statement, I have no objection.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture Shri K. M. Munshi): Not at this stage; I will do it later.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It may be very convenient if the hon. Minister makes a statement now so that the House may know what his position is. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to make a statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find here two statements. First Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava; then the hon. Shri Munshi; then Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava; then Shri K. M. Munshi. There has been something like a discussion with respect to this matter. Each time some hon. Member gets up. The hon. Member will continue and conclude his speech.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : I only wanted to save time and requested the hon. Minister to make a statement. He is not making the statement. Therefore, I will continue my speech.

आपने शुरू में ही बहुत ठीक फ़रमाया है कि यह बिल (Bill) बार बार आप की खिदमत में आता है और बार बार इस हाउस (House) का वक्त लेता है । मुझे अफ़सोस है कि दर असल यह मामला आखिर में तय होने नहीं आता । मुझे याद है कि एक बार डाक्टर देशमुख ने भी ऐसी ही राय ज़ाहिर की थी कि इस बिल से बार बार हाउस का वक़्त ज़ाया होता है ।

श्री किशोरीमोहन त्रिपाठी : बहुत बड़े बड़े लोग इस में हैं, इस लिए तय नहीं होता ।

विधि मन्त्री (डाक्टर अम्बेडकर) : अरे, भाई, अंग्रेज़ी में कहो, हम भी समझें ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : आप हिन्दी खूब समझते हैं ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं जो कुछ हिन्दी बोलता हूं उसका एक एक लफ़्ज़ डाक्टर अम्बेडकर समझते हैं । इसलिए मैं नहीं चाहता कि मैं ऐसी ज़ुबान में बोलूं जिस को शायद कई एक भाई न समझें जो अंग्रेज़ी नहीं जानते । यह बिल उन ग़रीब आदमियों का है, उन एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स (Agriculturists) का है और उन डिप्रैस्ड क्लासेज़ (Depressed classes) का है, जिन की तरफ़ से मैं बोलता हूं और जो इसी ज़ुबान में बोलते हैं । मैं निहायत अदब के साथ हाउस की खिदमत में अर्ज़ करूंगा कि वह मेहरबानी फ़रमा कर इन दुखियों की आवाज़ को हमदर्दी से सुनें और इस पर अच्छी तरह ग़ौर करें ताकि यह बिल रोज़ रोज़ आ कर हाउस को तकालीफ़ न दे । मैं तो चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट (Government) एक दफ़ा इस का फ़ैसला कर दे और दो टूक फ़ैसला कर दे । अगर गवर्नमेंट नहीं चाहती कि वनस्पति घी को रोका जाय, तो वह अपनी पालिसी (policy) डिक्लेयर (declare) कर दे कि हम वनस्पति पालिटिक्स (Politics) चाहते हैं, हम असली पालिटिक्स देश में नहीं चाहते । वह आज डिक्लेयर कर दे कि हम वनस्पति को नहीं रोकना

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

चाहते क्यों कि उन की राय में इसका रोकना दुरुस्त नहीं है। मुझे इस में क्या उज्र हो सकता है ? सिर्फ़ यह उज्र होगा कि मैं और कांस्टीट्यूशनल (Constitutional) तरीक़ों से कोशिश करूंगा और चाहूंगा कि उन से गवर्नमेंट पर असर पड़ सके। अगर बदक़िस्मती से हमारी आवाज़ का हाउस में असर नहीं होता तो भी मैं चैन से तो नहीं बैठूंगा और मुझ को पूरी उम्मीद है कि यह असेम्बली (Assembly) अगर इसको नहीं पास करेगी तो अगली असेम्बली में इस के लिए बहुत ज़ोर शोर के साथ आवाज़ उठेगी और आख़िर नौबत यह आवेगी कि यह बिल पास हो कर रहेगा।

जनाब वाला, मैं इस बारे में अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि आप ज़रा पिछली प्रोसीडिंग्ज़ (Proceedings) का मुलाहज़ा फ़रमावें। पेश्तर इसके कि मैं इस बिल की जो ख़ूबियां हैं और इस की जो बुराइयां हैं उन का ज़िक्र करूं, मैं जो पिछली प्रोसीडिंग्ज़ हुई थीं, हाउस को उस की याद दिलाना चाहता हूं। इस हाउस में पिछली दफ़ा १२ अप्रैल, १९५१ को यह बिल पेश हुआ था और इस से पेश्तर २६ फ़रवरी को पेश हुआ था और उस से पहले दिसम्बर में पेश हुआ था। आख़िरी मर्तबा जब यह बिल पेश हुआ उस वक़्त आनरेबिल श्री मुन्शी साहब ने एक सर्टिफ़िकेट (Certificate) मुझ को अता फ़रमाया और यह कहा था कि मेरी जो तज्वीज़ है वह निहायत माक़ूल है। मुझे यह सुन कर ताज्जुब हुआ कि मेरी तजवीज़ में इतनी माक़ूलियत कहां से आई कि मुन्शी साहब भी उस को माक़ूलियत पर फ़िदा हो गये। तो मैं जनाब की ख़िदमत में अर्ज़ करता हूं कि १२ अप्रैल को जब यह बिल हाउस में पेश हुआ उस वक्त मैं ने यह अर्ज़ किया था कि यह बिल एक मुद्दत से चला आता है। गवर्नमेंट ने एक कमेटी (Committee) मुक़र्रर कर दी और उस कमेटी पर मेहरबानी फ़रमा कर मेरा नाम भी उस में लिख दिया। मुझ को जब उस कमेटी के बारे में इत्तिला मिली कि एक कमेटी मुक़र्रर हुई है तो मैं ने चाहा कि मुझ को पता लगे कि कौन कौन उस के मेम्बर (Member) हैं और उस के क्या टर्म्स आफ़ रैफ़रेंस हैं (Terms of reference) हैं। इस का पता मालूम करने के लिए और मुझ को इस के मालूम होते ही दिसम्बर सन् ५० में मैं ने आनरेबल मुन्शी साहब की ख़िदमत में एक चिट्ठी लिखी कि न तो मुझ को इस कमेटी के टर्म्स आफ़ रैफ़रेन्स मंज़ूर हैं और न मुझ को परसानैल (Personnel) ही मंज़ूर हैं। चुनांचे इस के बाद जब हाउस में यह बिल पेश हुआ तो उस वक्त कमेटी के बारे में ज़िक्र हुआ और २६ फ़रवरी को यह मामला पेश हुआ। उस दिन हाउस को फ़ुरसत नहीं थी और इस वजह से फिर यह मामला यहां १२ अप्रैल को पेश हुआ।

अब मैं हाउस की तवज्जह, और ख़ास कर आनरेबिल श्री मुन्शी साहब की तवज्जह और आनरेबिल श्री थिरुमल राव की तवज्जह और जनाब वाला डिप्टी स्पीकर, तीनों साहबान की तवज्जह ख़ास तौर से दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जो कुछ मैं ने अर्ज़ किया था वह सुनने के क़ाबिल है। मैं ने यह अर्ज़ किया था कि अब चूंकि यह कमेटी बनने लगी है, इस वास्ते मैं इस कमेटी के रास्ते में हायल नहीं होना चाहता। मैं ने अर्ज़ किया था कि मेरे ख्याल के मुताबिक़ हाइड्रोजिनेशन (Hydrogenation) एक अच्छी चीज़ नहीं है। इस से देश का बड़ा भारी नुक़सान है। इस के कारण जो देश में हानि हो रही है उस को मैं देखना पसन्द नहीं करता। इस

वास्ते मैं हाइड्रोजिनेशन के क़ायम रहने के बरखिलाफ़ हूं । लेकिन ताहम मैंने अर्ज़ किया कि हमारी कांग्रेस की वर्किंग कमेटी (Working Committee) ने एक वक्त यह राय ज़ाहिर की थी कि इस घी को रंग दिया जाय और गवर्नमेंट ने उस को तसलीम कर लिया था । इस के बाद हमारे आनरेबिल जनाब प्राइम मिनिस्टर (Prime Minister) साहब की भी यही राय थी कि इस को रंग दिया जाय और श्री मुन्शी साहब ने मुझे खास तौर पर यक़ीन दिलाया था कि वह अपने महकमे से ज़रूर ऐसा रंग मालूम करवा कर छोड़ेंगे कि जो हम को मंजूर होगा । श्री थिरुमल राव साहब ने भी रंग को मालूम करने के बारे में फ़रमाया था । बल्कि उन्होंने हम को यक़ीन दिलाया था कि अगर कोई रंग नहीं मिला तो श्री सतीश चन्द्र का जो रंग है उस को वह मंजूर फ़रमा लेंगे । चुनांचे मैं ने उस वक्त श्री मुन्शी साहब, श्री थिरुमल राव साहब के ये एश्योरेंसेज़ (Assurances) दोहराये और मैं ने अपील की थी कि हमारी जो ११ लैबोरैटरीज़ (Laboratories) हैं, उन के जो सायंटिस्ट्स (Scientists) हैं, और जो बड़े बड़े सायंटिस्ट्स हैं उन को सोचना चाहिये कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब का लफ्ज़ टैस्ट (Test) पर है, हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब श्री मुन्शी और थिरुमल राव साहब का लफ्ज़ टैस्ट पर है । इस वास्ते उन को खास कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि कोई ऐसा रंग निकल आये । इस वास्ते मैं ने अर्ज़ किया था कि मैं हाइड्रोजिनेशन के बारे में ज़िद्द नहीं करना चाहता । अगर देश की राय में, हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर की राय में और बहुत से मिनिस्टर साहबान की राय में एक इलाज इस चीज़ का यह है कि रंग के ज़रिये इस का इलाज हो तो मैं हाइड्रोजिनेशन के बन्द करने के बारे में ज़िद्द नहीं करूंगा। वह मैं ने अर्ज़ किया था और यह वजह थी जो मुन्शी साहब ने मुझे यह सर्टिफ़िकेट अता फ़रमाया था । लेकिन मैं ने यह कह दिया था कि अगर आप को यह रंग मालूम नहीं हो सका, अगर यह रंग ऐसा न निकला जो कि तसल्ली बख्श हो तो मुझ को अर्ज़ करना पड़ेगा कि हाइड्रोजिनेशन बन्द कर दिया ज.य।

जनाब वाला, मेरी पालिसी दो लफ्ज़ों में है । वह यह है कि अगर कलराइज़ेशन (colourization) से इस अडल्ट्रेशन (adulteration) को रोकना मुमकिन है तो उस से रोक दीजिये, मैं तब उस हाइड्रोजिनेशन को बन्द नहीं करना चाहता । लेकिन अगर कलराज़ेइशन मुमकिन नहीं है तो नतीजा लाज़िमी यह है कि अगर अडल्ट्रेशन बन्द करना है तो फिर हाइड्रोजिनेशन को बन्द करना होगा । मैं जानता हूं कि यह पालिसी बिल्कुल दुरुस्त है और मैं जानता हूं कि हाउस के बहुत से मेम्बरान की राय इस से मुत्तफ़िक़ है । जनाब के रूबरू यह सवाल रह जाता है कि आया यह पालिसी दुरुस्त है या नहीं । मैं जानता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट आज इस पोज़ीशन (Position) में नहीं है और कोई भी गवर्नमेंट होती तो वह इस पोज़ीशन में नहीं होती कि इस को एकदम बन्द कर दे क्यों कि साढ़े चार करोड़ रुपया इस के खज़ाने में इस के ज़रिए से आता है । इस लिए गवर्नमेंट को सोचना पड़ेगा कि कितना बड़ा नुक़सान गवर्नमेंट उठा सकती है । जब गवर्नमेंट ने फौजों को यह चीज़ घी के बजाय बतौर खुराक़ के देना मंज़ूर कर लिया तो ज़ाहिर है कि उस को सोचना पड़ेगा कि कहां से इस की जगह दूसरी चीज़ आवे । मैं गवर्नमेंट की दिक्क़तों को जानता हूं और उन दिक्क़तों को बढ़ाना नहीं चाहता । लेकिन ताहम मैं अदब से अर्ज़ करूंगा कि यह गवर्नमेंट शायद उन नतायज को महसूस नहीं करती जो हाइड्रोजिनेशन से, नक़ली घी से, पैदा होते

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

हैं तो इस की वजह वह इंटरैस्ट्स हैं, वह वैस्टेड इंटैरेस्ट्स (Vested interests) हैं जो गवर्नमेंट के नज़दीक दिन रात रहते हैं, वह आदमी इस के लिए ज़िम्मेदार हैं जो गवर्नमेंट के गिर्द रहते हैं, मिनिस्टर (Minister) साहबान के गिर्द रात दिन रहते हैं। रात दिन का ज़िक्र मैं ने यों किया कि घरों के अन्दर खुद मिनिस्टरों के घरों में वनस्पति घी इस्तेमाल होता है और अगर वह घर में जायं तो शायद उन की बेगम साहबा, रानी साहबा यह कहें कि क्या किया जाय, अच्छा घी तो मिलता नहीं। इस वास्ते मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि जब गवर्नमेंट के मिनिस्टर साहब ऐसे माहोल में रहते हों और रात दिन यह नौबत पड़ती हो कि बिना नक़ली घी के काम नहीं चल सकता तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो असली सवाल देश की गरीबी का है उस की तरफ़ पूरी तवज्जह गवर्नमेंट की नहीं हो सकती। और मेरा तो दावा है कि दरअसल अगर कलराइज़ेशन से इस का, असली घी का, अडल्ट्रेशन बन्द न हो, तो इस के सिवा कोई दूसरा और उपाय नहीं है कि वनस्पति घी बनाने की जितनी फैक्टरियां (factories) हैं, वह सब बन्द कर दी जायं, और यह पालिसी दुरुस्त है, यह मेरा दावा है। लेकिन इस भवन के अन्दर मैं अपने को कमज़ोर पाता हूं क्योंकि मिनिस्टर साहब मेरे इस कनटेन्शन (Contention) को क़बूल नहीं फ़रमाते हैं। मैं जनाब की खिदमत में अर्ज करूंगा कि अर्सा तक़रीबन तीस साल के हुआ उस से पहले यहां नक़ली घी नहीं था और उस वक्त घी का भाव निहायत माक़ूल और सस्ता था और किसी को यह शिक़ायत नहीं थी कि घी नहीं मिलता। हम सब इस बात को चाहते हैं कि असली घी मिले और सब तरह का अडल्ट्रेशन उस में होना बन्द हो जाय, लेकिन ताहम उस में कोई शक़ नहीं है और यह गवर्नमेंट की मानी हुई बात है, गवर्नमेंट्स रिकार्डस (Government's records) में दर्ज है कि असली घी का सब से बड़ा अडल्ट्रेन्ट (Adulterant) वनस्पति है। जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि तुम और चीज़ों की अडल्ट्रेशन के खिलाफ़ लड़ो, वनस्पति से न लड़ो, उन की यह कहने में सिर्फ़ ख्वाहिश यह रहती है कि वनस्पति को पसेपुश्त डाल दिया जाय, हम दूसरे झगड़ों में पड़ जायं और वनस्पति इंडस्ट्री (Industry) क़ायम रहे, मैं ऐसी कोशिश को नापाक़ कोशिश समझता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि असली घी का जो सब से बड़ा दुश्मन है, वह सब से पहले आगे आना चाहिये। उस का सब से बड़ा दुश्मन वनस्पति घी है, नक़ली घी है। उसको खत्म करने की आज जो यह डिमाण्ड (demand) है, वह कोई सन् १९५१ में पैदा नहीं हुई है। यह डिमाण्ड सन् १९२६ से ले कर आज तक हर एक प्लेटफ़ार्म (platform) से, हर एक असेम्बली में, हर एक कौंसिल (Council) में और हमारे बहुत से बुजुर्गों ने इस के बरखिलाफ़ आवाज उठाई है। सन् १९२७ में पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया (Government of India) को इस आशय की एक चिट्ठी भेजी और उस में लिखा कि इस नक़ली घी को एक दम बन्द किया जाय। हम ने हर तरह की कोशिश कर ली, लेकिन यह घी बन्द नहीं होता और इस वनस्पति घी की वजह से हमारे काश्तकार और हमारे दूसरे आदमी जो पंजाब के रहने वाले हैं जिन की कि आम खुराक़ घी है, वह कमज़ोर होते जा रहे हैं और इस का इलाज यही है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इन्डिया इस का बनाना बन्द कर दे या इस को रंग दे। यह दरख्वास्त वहां की हकूमत ने सिर्फ़ लोगों के कहने पर ही नहीं भेजी, बल्कि दरअस्ल मामला यह है कि वहां पर गवर्नमेंट ने एक

शरूश मिस्टर टामस को मुक़र्रर किया था कि वह जांच कर के अपनी रिपोर्ट दें कि आया यह वनस्पति घी वाक़ई में नुक़सानदेह है या नहीं और आख़िर में वह इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे कि वाक़ई यह सेहत के लिये निहायत मुज़िर है, जैसे कि और बाक़ी वैज्ञानिक भी पहुंचे तब वहां की गवर्नमेंट ने गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया को इस को बन्द करने के लिये और कलर (colour) करने के लिये लिखा । बम्बई कारपोरेशन ने भी इस क़िस्म की दरख़्वास्त बम्बई गवर्नमेंट को भेजी । वहां पर कर्नल मैके और दूसरे ऐक्सपर्ट्स (experts) थे, उन्होंने यह फ़ैसला किया कि गवर्नमेंट से दरख़्वास्त की जाय कि इस वनस्पति को बन्द किया जाय । यह सिलसिला यहीं पर ख़त्म नहीं हुआ, बल्कि हमारे देश में जो हमारी कौंसिल आफ़ स्टेट (Council of State) होती थी, उस में सर फ़ीरोज़ सेठना ने आवाज़ उठाई कि इस का बनाना बन्द किया जाय । इस के बाद हमारे पूज्य पंजाब के लाला रामशरण दास हर तरीक़े से गवर्नमेंट के सामने यह मामला लाये कि किसी तरीक़े से इस नक़ली घी का बनाना और इम्पोर्ट (import) दोनों बन्द हो जायं । मामला यहीं तक नहीं रुका रहा, बल्कि सारे देश के अन्दर एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक एक कुहराम सा मच गया । एक जमाना था जिस वक्त कि बाहर से, हालैण्ड से यह चीज आया करती थी और सन् १९२६ में क़रीब २२ हज़ार टन के आती थी, सन् १९४० में सिर्फ़ २२ टन हालैण्ड से आया, तो बाहर से कम आने की वजह यह हुई कि गवर्नमेंट ने वनस्पति को बाहर से मंगाना बन्द कर दिया और इस देश में इस की फ़ैक्टरियां बनाने की इजाज़त दे दी और दिन पर दिन फ़ैक्टरियां इतनी बनने लगीं कि बाहर का इम्पोर्ट बन्द हो गया । मैं अदब से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि वनस्पति की जो फ़ैक्टरियां इस देश में स्थापित हुई, वह इस देश के ग़रीब काश्तकारों और आदमियों को नुक़सान पहुंचाने की फ़ैक्टरियां थीं । उन्होंने ऐसा ग़ज़ब ढाया कि सारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति बर्बाद हो गई और उस ज़माने की जब कहानी लिखी जायगी, तो उस ज़माने की गवर्नमेंट को कर्स (curse) से याद किया जायगा । इस के अलावा जितने भी यहां कमीशन (Commission) आये, कमेटियां आईं, उन्होंने आ कर इस घी को कन्डेम्न (Condemn) किया, रायल कमीशन ऑन एग्रीकल्चर (Royal Commission on Agriculture) ने इस के बारे में बड़ी ज़बरदस्त आवाज़ उठाई और उस ने यह सिफ़ारिश की कि वनस्पति का बनाना बन्द किया जाय । मैं जनाब की इजाज़त से रायल कमीशन ऑन एग्रीकल्चर की रिपोर्ट आप की ख़िदमत में पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :

"The purity of ghee, like that of milk, is a subject affecting the interests of the producers. Ghee making is not only a widespread village industry, but an important aid to successful dairy farming on a large scale. Many complaints of the adulteration of ghee have been made to us, and our attention has also been directed to the increasing sale of substitutes known as "vegetable ghee". No exception can be taken to the sale of substitutes for ghee, if these are properly described, and are sold under names which do not lead the public to suppose that they are ghee, for in all countries such substances are recognised as cheap and wholesome food; but there are grave objections to misdescription. The position in India is now very similar to that which arose in the British butter market when margarine was first introduced.

To protect the producer of butter from unfair competition, and the consumer from imposition, the sale, under the name of butter, of any articles composed partly from fat from other sources than milk was prohibited; and to prevent sellers of margarine from

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

using names which might lead customers to think that they were being served with some kind of butter, the law required that names under which manufacturers proposed to sell their margarine must be approved by the Department of Agriculture.

We are of opinion that similar action is required to protect producers of ghee, and we believe that, unless municipal authorities possess and exercise powers of control, the difficulty already experienced by persons desirous of purchasing pure ghee will increase, for the certain effect of unrestricted adulteration and substitution would be to drive the genuine out of the market."

जनाब वाला, यह उस कमीशन ने सन् १९२६ में लिखा था। अब २५ वर्ष के बाद मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो डर उस रायल कमीशन आन एग्रीकल्चर को था, वह डर आज हमारे सामने हैबतनाक शक्ल में नुमायां हो गया है और मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप कहीं भी तशरीफ़ ले जाइये, किसी बाजार में तशरीफ़ ले जाइये, अगर आप असली घी खरीदना चाहेंगे, तो आप को उस का दस्तयाब होना मुश्किल है। शहरों की बात तो छोड़िये, आज के दिन देहातों में भी यह सूरत बन गई है कि अगर पांच सेर असली घी खरीदना चाहें, तो पांच सेर घी उस गांव में नहीं मिल पाता। हमेशा यह तजुर्बा किया गया है कि असली घी जो बेचा जाता है उस के अन्दर मिलावट होती है और खुद गवर्नमेंट ने अपनी रिपोर्टों में यह कहा हुआ है कि ७५ फ़ी सदी मिलावट केवल वनस्पति घी का होता है। मेरी अदब से गुजारिश यह है कि जो डर सन् १९२६ म जाहिर किया गया था वह आज पूर्ण रूप से हमारे सामने आ गया है और आज यह शक्ल बन गई है कि असली घी का मिलना बिल्कुल दुश्वार हो गया है, जब तक कि कोई बड़ी दूर अन्दर के किसी गांव में न जाय घी का मिलना दुश्वार हो गया है। यह कहना कि इस हालत के लिये वनस्पति घी जिम्मेवार नहीं है, गलत बात है। नक़ली घी मैनुफ़ैक्चरर्स असोसियेशन (Manufacturers Association) एक बड़ी जबरदस्त बाडी (body) है, जिस को कि हर वक्त मिनिस्टर साहबान और दूसरी ऊंची जगहों पर जाने की इजाजत हासिल है, उन का प्रोपैगेण्डा (propaganda) इतना जबरदस्त है कि कोई शख्स उस का मुक़ाबला नहीं कर सकता। इस का अन्दाजा आप इसी से लगा सकते हैं कि जब से यह बिल चला है उस के बाद से वह लोग तक़रीबन १० लाख रुपया ऐजीटेशन (agitation) कार्य पर खर्च कर चुके हैं ताकि इस बिल का मुक़ाबला कर सकें। इस के बरखिलाफ़ उन बेचारे ग़रीब काश्तकारों, कैटिल इंडस्ट्री (cattle industry) और घी इंडस्ट्री का कोई सहायक नहीं है जो उठे और उन के इस वनस्पति प्रोपैगेण्डा का मुक़ाबला कर सके।

लेकिन मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि इस की तक़लीफ़ आज ही नहीं मालूम हुई, हम को शुरू से मालूम है कि किस तरह से ऐजीटेशन चला। मैं जनाब की खिदमत में उस की तारीख पेश कर रहा था। आखिर में सन् १९३४-३५ में बहुत सी कान्फरेन्सें (conferences) हुईं, बहुत से रेजोल्यूशन्स (resolutions) पास किये गये लेकिन उस का असर कुछ नहीं हुआ। आखिर में यह मामला हमारे महात्मा जी की खिदमत में पेश हुआ। और महात्मा जी ने कुछ बड़े जबरदस्त मजामीन अपनी क़लम से लिखे। वह मजामीन हमेशा कोट (quote) किये जा सकते हैं। मैं जनाब की खिदमत में अर्ज करूंगा कि जिन अल्फ़ाज में उन्होंने अपने ख्यालात का इजहार फ़रमाया वह हमारे साथ उन के मरने के बाद और अहमियत

रखते हैं और उन की जो बात थी हमेशा हमारे सामने रहेगी । उन्होंने जो फ़रमाया वह मैं आप को पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं । उन्होंने कहा :

"No one can have any quarrel with vanaspati which means the leaves of flowers, fruits and vegetables. But when it presumes to pass as something else, it becomes a poison. Vanaspati is not and can never be ghee. If ever it were to become ghee, I would be the first loudly to proclaim that there is no further need for real ghee. Ghee or butter are the fat contents of milk drawn from an animal. To sell vegetable oil or butter in the form and name of ghee is to deceive the Indian public. It is thoroughly dishonest. It is the clear duty of tradesmen not to sell any product of this nature in the guise of ghee and no Government should countenance such sale. The crores of India today get neither milk nor ghee nor butter, nor even buttermilk. No wonder that mortality figures are on the increase and there is lack of energy in the people. It would appear as if man is really unable to sustain life without either meat or milk and milk products. Anyone who deceives people in this regard or countenances the fraud is an enemy of India."

मैं इन से ज्यादा सख्त अलफ़ाज़ कहीं नहीं पाता । महात्मा जी तो सख्त अल्फ़ाज़ कहने के आदी ही न थे । जब उन्होंने यह देखा कि लोगों को घी नहीं मिलता, लोगों को बटर (butter) नहीं मिलता, लोगों को दूध नहीं मिलता और लाखों लोगों को छाछ तक नहीं मिलती तो उन्होंने यह दुःख भरे शब्द लिखे । आप उत्तरी भारत के ज़मींदारों की ज़िन्दगी से वाक़िफ़ नहीं हैं । इस वास्ते मैं आप की तवज्जह के लिये अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हर खाने में, छोटे से छोटे आदमी के छोटे से छोटे खाने में जो रोज की खुराक़ किसी काश्तकार की है उस में छाछ का एक ज़रूरी जुज़ होता है । आप उस को उस की खुराक़ से डिबार (debar) कर रहे हैं । और ताज्जुब की बात है कि दूध के अन्दर जो ताक़त बतलाई जाती है उस से ज्यादा ताक़त छाछ के अन्दर बतलाई जाती है । वैद्यों का कहना है कि छाछ के अन्दर ऐसी खसूसियत हैं जो दूध के अन्दर भी नहीं हैं । चुनांचे जो लोग वैद्यों के इलाज से वाक़िफ़ हैं वह यह जानते हैं कि कई अमराज में सिर्फ़ छाछ पर ही मरीज़ों को रखा जाता है और उसी पर उन का इलाज किया जाता है । हरएक काश्तकार जो जून के महीने में हिन्दुस्तान के वास्ते भोजन तैयार करता है, जो मेहनत करता है उस का आधार वही छाछ का कटोरा है जो सुबह के वक्त उस की बीबी खेत पर ले जाती है । हमारा दिल तड़पता है कि आज वह छाछ का कटोरा भी उन को मयस्सर नहीं होता । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जिस ज़िले से मैं आया हूं कोई ज़माना था कि अगर वहां कोई शख्स चला जाता तो नामुमकिन था कि वह बग़ैर दूध पिलाये वहां से आने दिया जाता । कोई ज़माना था जब कि दूध का बेचना लड़की के बेचने से भी खराब समझा जाता था । लेकिन आज के दिन छाछ बेची जाती है, अगर आज गांव में ग़रीबों को छाछ देते हैं तो उन ग़रीबों से भी यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि किसी वक्त में वह छाछ देने वालों का काम करेंगे । मैं निहायत अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे लोगों की हालत इस हद तक खराब हो चुकी है, इतनी बरबाद हो चुकी है, इस नक़ली घी की बदौलत कि जिसका अन्दाज़ा हमारे लीडरों को नहीं है । अगर वह किसी ग़रीब आदमी के घर जा कर देखें, किसी अछूत जाति के आदमी के घर जा कर देखें तो महसूस करेंगे कि उस की ज़िन्दगी में छाछ का कितना बड़ा असर है । यहां दिल्ली के अन्दर बैठे हुए, महलों में बैठे हुए इस का अन्दाज़ा नहीं हो सकता कि छाछ हमारे वास्ते कितनी ज़रूरी है । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अब घी और छाछ की कमी है । खुद मिल्क मार्केटिंग रिपोर्ट (Milk mar-

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

eting report) में लिखा है कि १६ फीसदी कुन्बोंको दूध देखना नसीब नहीं होता। उसी किताब में लिखा है कि एक पौंड घी के पीछे २७ पौंड छाछ बनती है। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ४५०० लाख मन दूध होता है और ४० प्रतिशत उस का घी में इस्तेमाल होता है, तो जनाब वाला खुद अन्दाज़ा लगा सकते हैं, इस के हिसाब से कितने करोड़ मन छाछ रोज़मर्रा हिन्दुस्तान में बनती होगी। अगर इस में कमी आती है तो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि लोगों की खुराक में कमी आती है जो उन का मेन स्टे (Main stay) है। हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने बड़ी मेहरबानी कर के कितनी बड़ी बात कर दी है कि इस देश के लोगों के वास्ते अनाज मुहैया कर दिया है, उन्हें मरने से बचा लिया। लेकिन क्या मैं अदब से अर्ज कर सकता हूं कि अनाज के दूसरे दर्जे पर छाछ है। उस के पीने से इन्सानों के अन्दर बीनाई क़ायम रहती है। अगर वह छाछ न पियें तो अन्धे हो जायेंगे। हिसार के अन्दर एक दफ़ा क़हत पड़ा जिस में हमारी गायें आठ आठ आने में बिकीं। लोगों को घी, दूध, छाछ मिलना बन्द हो गया। वहां के ८६ फ़ी सदी लोगों को रतौंधा होने लगा। लेकिन जब ईश्वर ने कृपा की और क़हत के असरात दूर हुए और गायें वापस आईं और वहां के लोगों को दूध और छाछ वापस मिला तो वह रतौंधा दूर हो गया। इसलिए जहां तक छाछ का सवाल है वहां बड़ा भारी सवाल है। मैं इस हाउस से अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि बहुत से असहाब जो इस हाउस में आये हैं, गांवों से आते हैं। वह खुद अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि छाछ कितनी ज़रूरी चीज़ है। सन् १९३५ को अभी सिर्फ़ १५ वर्ष हुए हैं, उस वक्त इस देश के अन्दर दो करोड़ ३० लाख मन घी पैदा होता था। सन् १९४० में यानी पांच बरस के अन्दर दो करोड़ ३० लाख के बजाय एक करोड़ ४० लाख मन ही रह गया और सन् १९४५ में बजाय एक करोड़ ४० लाख मन के एक करोड़ ११ लाख मन ही घी रह गया। तो जनाब खुद अन्दाज़ा लगा सकेंगे कि इस देश के अन्दर किस क़दर कमी इस छाछ में आई जो हमारे यहां के लिये एसेन्शल फूड (essential food) है। मिल्क मार्केटिंग रिपोर्ट में सफ़ा ५८ पर जो अल्फ़ाज़ दर्ज हैं वहां यह लिखा है कि १ करोड़ ११ लाख मन के बेसिस (basis) पर इसका हिसाब लगाया गया है, तो घी की इस क़दर कमी, छाछ की इस क़दर कमी यह दरअस्ल मुल्क के लिये सोचने की बात होनी चाहिये थी। गवर्नमेंट रोज़ कमीशन बैठाती है, उन का फूड डिपार्टमेंट (food department) मौजूद है। मैं आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं, गवर्नमेंट कुछ तहक़ीकात क्यों नहीं करती कि लोगों को छाछ मिलती है या नहीं। मैं कहता हूं कि वह इस की तरफ़ ध्यान नहीं देती, दे सकती ही नहीं, क्योंकि यह सवाल उन बेज़बान ग़रीबों का है जिन की कोई सुनवाई कहीं नहीं होती। मुझे याद है कि नासिक के मुक़ाम पर हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक उसूल क़ायम किया था और वह उसूल यह था कि जहां कहीं भी ग़रीब आदमियों का इन्टरेस्ट (interest) बड़े बड़े आदमियों के इन्टरेस्ट से क्लैश (clash) करेगा तो ग़रीब आदमियों को हमेशा मदद की जायगी। मैं आज सिर्फ़ इसी बात के आधार पर अर्ज करना चाहता हूं, मिनिस्ट्री की ख़िदमत में कि इस उसूल को याद रखें और उस पर अमल करें क्यों कि मैं देखता हूं कि जो बातें मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूं उन की कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती। मैं बोल रहा हूं लेकिन वहां मेरी आवाज़ बहरे कानों पर पड़ रही है और प्राइम मिनिस्टर और दूसरे मिनिस्टर आपस में और बातें कर रहे हैं।

मुझे अफ़सोस है कि ऐसे जरूरी मामले पर जिस पर कि हम नान आफ़िशियल डे (non-official day) पर इतना वक्त खर्च करते हैं कि कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी जाती है। मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि हमारे महात्मा जी ने एक जगह नहीं बल्कि कई जगह यह इरशाद फ़रमाया है, अगर मैं उन रायों को पढ़ कर सुनाऊं तो हाउस का बहुत ज्यादा वक्त लगेगा। इस छोटी सी किताब में जिस का नाम नक़ली घी है और जो वर्धा गो सेवा सदन की तरफ़ से शाया हुई है, महात्मा जी की वह रायें दी हुई हैं। जो मेम्बर साहब उन को देखना चाहें देख सकते हैं।

सिर्फ़ महात्मा जी ही ने नहीं बल्कि हमारे एक और बुजुर्ग हैं जिन्होंने इम्पैरिशेबिल (imperishable) अल्फ़ाज में इस के मुताल्लिक़ अपनी राय लिखी है। इस दूसरी हस्ती ने यह बतलाया कि यह सवाल मौत और जिन्दगी का सवाल है। यह हमारे राष्ट्रपति साहब, डाक्टर राजेन्द्र प्रसाद साहब का कहना है। उन्होंने यह बात एक मर्तबा नहीं बल्कि अमृतसर में, भटिण्डा में और जहां भी उन की तक़रीरें हुई, जब कि वह एग्रीकल्चर और फ़ूड मिनिस्टर (Agriculture and Food Minister) थे, बतलाया कि इस नक़ली घी से न सिर्फ़ एग्रीकल्चर और कैटिल इंडस्ट्री को नुक़सान होता है बल्कि सारे देश को सख्त नुकसान होता है। मैं इस वक्त यह नहीं बतलाना चाहता कि इससे मारल (moral) नुक़सान क्या होता है। मैं सिर्फ़ इकानमिक (economic) नुक़सान का ही जिक्र कर रहा हूं। इस इकानमिक नुक़सान का जिक्र करते हुए मैं इस से ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कह सकता कि अपने आरग्यूमेंट (argument) के सपोर्ट (support) में गवर्नमेंट के फ़िगर्स (figures) दूं। सन् १९५० में जो गवर्नमेंट के फ़िकर्स दिये गये थे उन के मुताबिक़ ५८ रुपये मन का भाव था मूंगफली के तेल का और ९१ रुपये मन का भाव था वनस्पति का, जिस के मानी यह हुए कि एक मन में क़रीब २४ या २५ रुपये का फ़र्क़ पड़ता था। अगर टन के हिसाब से देखा जाये तो ६५० रुपये फ़ी टन वनस्पति घी में और मामूली मूंगफली के तेल में फ़र्क़ होता है। अगर इस देश में ढाई लाख टन वनस्पति तैयार होता है तो इस से हिसाब लगाने से मालूम होता है कि वनस्पति की क़ीमत में इस देश के लोगों को १३-१४ करोड़ रुपया सालाना ज्यादा देना होता है। जब कि हम जानते हैं कि हाईड्रोजन के गुजारने से तेल के अन्दर एक आउंस (ounce) भी फ़ैट (fat) का नहीं बढ़ता। साइंटिस्ट्स के कहने के मुताबिक़ हाईड्रोजन गुजारने से उस के खाने की खासियत में या जिस्म पर असर करने की खासियत में कोई असर नहीं पड़ता है। तो मैं अदब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह कहां तक ठीक है कि इस ग़रीब मुल्क का १४-१५ करोड़ रुपया इस इंडस्ट्री में लगाया जाये जिस से कि लोगों को सिवा नुक़सान के कोई फ़ायदा नहीं। मैं अदब से अर्ज करता हूं कि जब मामूली तेल आठ आने सेर मिलता है और वनस्पति एक रुपये सेर मिलता है तो आप ग़रीब आदमी को क्यों आठ आने सेर तेल नहीं खरीदने देते। इस चीज की शकल में तबदीली कर के, तेल जैसी ताजा चीज को तो खाने को लोगों को मना करते हैं और उस की जगह वनस्पति सबस्टीट्यूट (substitute) कर देते हैं जिस से बेचने वाले को तो कुछ फ़ायदा होता है मगर खरीदने वाले को नुक़सान होता है।

मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जिस वक्त डाक्टर राजेन्द्र प्रसाद साहब एग्रीकल्चर और फ़ूड मिनिस्टर थे तो उन्होंने यह हुक्म

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

दे दिया था कि आयन्दा वनस्पति की फैक्टरियां नहीं बनेंगी । मुझे अफ़सोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है, लेकिन मैं कहे बग़ैर नहीं रह सकता कि वनस्पति के वेस्टेड इंटरेस्ट (vested interest) बहुत मज़बूत हैं । और उन्होंने उस सारे तजुर्बे को उलट दिया जो कि ३२ बरस से हो रहा था और जिस के बारे में एक डाक्टर या एक साइंटिस्ट ने नहीं बल्कि बहुत से डाक्टरों और साइंटिस्ट्स ने यह क़रार दिया था कि वनस्पति तन्दुरुस्ती के वास्ते खराब चीज़ है । मैं आप से यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि मैं किसी साइंटिस्ट के बारे में ऐसी बात नहीं कहना चाहता जो कि उन के दिल को दुःख देने वाली हो क्योंकि वह हमारे देश के पढ़े लिखे एक्सपर्ट (expert) हैं । लेकिन इन वनस्पति के साइंटिस्ट्स के बारे में मुझे अफ़सोस है और मैं यह कहे बग़ैर नहीं रह सकता कि चूंकि उनकी राय रोज़ बरोज़ तबदील होती रहती है इस लिये हम इस नतीजे पर पहुंचने के लिये मजबूर हैं कि उन की राय ग़लत ही नहीं बल्कि वाइस्ड (biased)भी है । जनाब वाला, पहले डाक्टरों ने इसका तजुर्बा किया था और जो कुछ नतीजा हुआ था उस के मुताल्लिक गवर्नमेंट ने सन् १९४७ की नुमायश में चार्ट बनवा कर लगाये थे जिन में यह दिखलाया गया था कि जिन चूहों को वनस्पति पर रखा गया वह चौथी पुश्त में जा कर या तो मर जाते हैं या नपुंसक हो जाते हैं या उन को और और बीमारियां हो जाती हैं । ज्यों ही यह फ़ैसला किया गया तो जो वनस्पति मैन्युफैक्चर्स की एसोसियेशन है उस ने कहा कि यह तो सारा सिलसिला ही ख़त्म हुआ जाता है । चुनांचे वह पहुंचे और गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया से नये सिरे से तहक़ीकात शुरू करवा दी । मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि जब गवर्नमेंट ने एक तहक़ीकात कर ली, और उस कर एक नतीजा निकल आया, उस के चार्ट छप गये और गवर्नमेंट एक नतीजे पर पहुंच गई तो फिर इस जांच की रिव्यू (review) करने की क्या ज़रूरत है । मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि वह रिव्यू क्यों की गई । वहां यह कहा गया कि हज़्ज़तनगर में जो तजुर्बे हुए वह बंगाल की पुअर डाइट पर (poor diet) पर हुए थे । अब नये चूहों पर यह तजुर्बे किये जायं जिन को अच्छी खुराक़ दी जाय और देखा जाय कि इस का क्या नतीजा होता है । श्री सिधवा यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं । उन को आप एक वनस्पति नहीं दस वनस्पति खिलावें फिर भी कोई असर नहीं होगा । हमारे चौधरी साहब को, जो कि सवेरे से मछली वग़ैरह न जाने क्या क्या खाते हैं, अगर इन को वनस्पति खिलाया जाय तो इन पर कोई असर नहीं होगा । असर अगर होगा तो बेचारे बंगाली डाइट पर, बेचारे मद्रासी डाइट पर और बेचारे पंजाबी डाइट पर । उस ग़रीब आदमी पर इस का असर होगा जिस को कोई विटामिन किसी शक्ल में नहीं मिलता है । मैं अदब से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि मैं ने खुद हज़्ज़त-नगर में जा कर देखा है । मैं मुन्शी साहब के साथ गया था मगर उन से अलहदा हो कर मैं ने यह देखा कि जो पहले तजुर्बा हुआ था वह क्या था और उस का क्या असर हुआ था । जो चार्ट वहां थे उन को मैं ने देखा और उन को देख कर मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा कि दरअसल वनस्पति का जो असर है वह ग़रीब आदमियों पर बहुत ज्यादा होता है बमुक़ाबिले उन आदमियों के जो शहरों में रहते हैं और अच्छी खुराक़ खाते हैं । हमारे आनरेबिल प्राइम मिनिस्टर और मिस्टर मुन्शी पर इस का कोई असर नहीं होगा । मैं यक़ीन करता हूं कि उन पर कोई असर नहीं होगा । लेकिन अगर आप किसी ग़रीब आदमी को रोज़ रोज़ वनस्पति देंगे तो उस के ऊपर वहीं असर होगा जो कि हमारे आयुर्वेदिक वाले और

हकीम बतलाते हैं।

आखिर एक नई कमेटी बिठाई और चार सेंटर्स (Centres) में उसके तजुर्बे हुए। अगर उस की रिपोर्ट को आप मुलाहिज़ा फ़रमायें तो आप देखेंगे कि उस से कोई पोज़ीशन इम्प्रूव (improve) नहीं हुई है। आखिर रिपोर्ट क्या है। मैं यह हाउस से पहले भी अर्ज़ कर चुका हूं और फिर अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप अपनी स्कैनिंग आई (scanning eye) से उस रिपोर्ट को मुलाहिज़ा फ़रमायें और देखें कि वह किस तरह पहले तजुर्बात को रद्द करती है। रिपोर्ट सिर्फ़ इस क़दर है। साइंटिस्ट लोग बड़े होशियार होते हैं और वह अपनी रिपोर्ट सिर्फ़ छान बीन कर के ही नहीं देते बल्कि वह उसे बड़ी तरक़ीब से देते हैं ताकि पकड़ न हो जाय। चुनांचे उन्होंने यह लिखा है कि कच्चे तेल, साफ़ तेल और वनस्पति अगर इन तीनों का मुक़ाबिला किया जाय तो वनस्पति कच्चे और साफ़ तेल के मुकाबिले में ज्यादा खराब नहीं है।

जनाब वाला, इस से ज्यादा मज़हकाखेज़, इससे ज्यादा निकम्मी रिपोर्ट कभी शायद साइंटिस्ट्स ने नहीं दी होगी जिस से कि कोई नतीजा निकाला जा सके। साइंटिस्ट्स की यह रिपोर्ट दुरुस्त होगी कि हाइड्रोजनेशन से जितनी खराबी है उतनी ही वनस्पति में है, और जितनी खराबी रिफाइन्ड आयल (refined oil) में है उतनी ही वनस्पति में है। मैं साइंटिस्ट्स की इस राय को डिस्प्रूव (disprove) करने को तैयार नहीं हूं। लेकिन, जनाबवाला, साइंटिस्ट्स की इस राय का नतीजा क्या निकला। मैन्युफैक्चरर्स ने क्या किया? उन्होंने देश में एक कुहराम मचा दिया और उन्होंने श्री सी० बी० गुप्ता और श्री जयरामदास दौलतराम के नाम से इश्तहारात छाप दिये कि वह यह कहते हैं कि वनस्पति निहायत उम्दा खुराक़ है, वनस्पति ज़ोर देने वाली चीज़ है, वनस्पति ताक़त देने वाली चीज़ है और नफ़ा बख्शने वाली चीज़ है। इस तरह के इश्तहारात उन्होंने शाया कर दिये। चुनांचे मिस्टर सी० बी० गुप्ता ने एक अखबार में खास तौर से इस बात का रैप्यूडियेशन (repudiation) किया कि मेरा नाम आप क्यों इस्तेमाल करते हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है, मैं ने ऐसा कभी नहीं कहा। सिर्फ़ इतना ही नहीं, श्री जयरामदास दौलतराम ने जो बयान इस हाउस में दिया था उस के लिये यह शाया किया कि यह वनस्पति होलसम (wholesome) है और न्यूट्रीशस (nutritious) है। हमारे पास सब प्रोसीडिंग्ज़ हैं और उस में देखा जा सकता है, उन्होंने हरगिज़ यह नहीं कहा कि यह वनस्पति होलसम और न्यूट्रीशस है। लेकिन ताहम ये लोग इस को छाप कर प्रोपेगन्डा इस तरह का करते रहे और लोगों को धोखा देते रहे। मैं अदब से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि श्री जयरामदास दौलतराम जो हमारे एग्रीकल्चर और फ़ूड के मेम्बर थे, उन्होंने जब जयपुर में एक कान्फरेन्स हुई तो उस समय तक़रीर फ़रमाई और कहा कि वनस्पति हमारे देश के वास्ते नुक़सानदेह चीज़ है। हमारे बुज़ुर्ग डाक्टर पट्टाभि मेरे सामने बैठे हैं। मुझे उन का वह भाषण अच्छी तरह याद है जिस में उन्होंने साफ़ तौर पर बताया कि वनस्पति देश के हित में नहीं है और देश के हित में इस हाइड्रोजनेशन को बन्द कर दिया जाय। मैं किसी एक बुज़ुर्ग का नाम क्या बताऊं, मेरे सामने तो गैलैक्सी (galaxy) है उन बुज़ुर्गों की कि जो देश की तदियत को जानते हैं, जो हमारी तक़लीफ़ से वाक़िफ़ हैं। मैं एक के बाद दीगर सैकड़ों का नाम बता सकता हूं जिन्होंने इस के मुताल्लिक़ साफ़ तौर पर कहा है कि वनस्पति को बन्द करना चाहिये। मैं अदब से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि इस सिलसिले में एक

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

खास बयान आचार्य विनोबा भावे ने दिया है और जिस को पढ़ कर यहां पर मुझे सुनाना ही होगा ।

[SHRIMATI DURGABAI *in the Chair*]

इस सिलसिले में श्री विनोबा भावे ने यह लिखा है :

"This issue contains an article on 'artificial *ghee*' by Shree Kumarappa; it is a perfect treatment of the problem."

He is referring to an article written in the *Harijan*.

श्री विनोबा भावे आगे कहते हैं :

"Gandhiji has also been writing on the subject; many others have urged the need of immediate action on this pressing issue. The question is quite simple. Shall we allow the cow to survive or not? If we let the cow to live it will not be any act of kindness towards the cow. The fact of the matter is that India cannot survive without her. The artificial ghee, miscalled the 'Vegetable ghee' is a perfect fraud; its colour and external appearance have been made quite identical to the genuine ghee, and hence its adulteration has become a very common device of cheating the public. There is no other alternative save that of checking the fraud through legislation. The very manufacture of artificial *ghee* should be declared criminal. The capitalists have besieged our minds on all sides; it is for the Provincial Governments to break the vicious circle. England and other European countries had to face the menace of 'margarine' against butter through legislation. India's condition in this respect is even more serious. England is non-vegetarian, with ample supplies of meat. India has no such provision; she depends mainly on milk and *ghee*. India can, therefore, survive only if her diet is amply supplemented by milk and its products. Hence the need of enacting stringent measures prohibiting the manufacture of artificial *ghee*. It is imperative for the provincial governments to pay attention to this urgent problem without loss of time."

यह तो उन की जनरल (General) राय थी । इस के अलावा उन्होंने अपने जिस्म पर खुद तजुर्बात किये और उन का भी ज़िक्र किया । उन्होंने अपने जिस्म पर जो वनस्पति घी से तजुर्बा तू किये वह इस से भी ज्यादा इलस्ट्रेटिव (illustrative) और इंस्ट्रक्टिव (instructive) हैं और उन का आखिरी नतीजा यह था कि इस वनस्पति घी का जहां तक सवाल है इस को हमको बन्द कर देना चाहिये । वह भी इसी किताब में दर्ज है, लेकिन मैं इस के बारे में ज्यादा हाउस का वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता । अगर कोई मेम्बर चाहेंगे तो वह पढ़ कर सुना देंगे ।

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि जहां तक इस अम्र का सवाल है कि इस नक़ली घी को कितने लोग पसन्द करते हैं और हमारे बुजुर्गों की क्या राय है, तो क्या मैं आप की इजाजत से मौलाना अबुलकलाम आज़ाद साहब का नाम भी उन गैलेक्सी में शुमार कर दूं कि जिन की राय में नक़ली घी हम को ताक़त नहीं दे सकता ।

منسٹر آف ایجوکیشن (مولانا آزاد): میں نقلی گھی سے تیل کو اچھا سمجھتا ہوں -

पं० ठाकुर दास भार्गव : चुनांचे आप का जो इरशाद है इसी को मैं जोर से अर्ज कर रहा हूं और मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि इन चार अल्फ़ाज में हमारे देश की एक बड़ी भारी पालिसी पिन्हां है और वह इस तरह से कि अगर तेल अच्छा है तो इसमें शक नहीं कि एक सेर तेल की क़ीमत के मुक़ाबले में एक सेर इस नक़ली घी की क़ीमत बहुत ज्यादा है । इसलिये यह जो इरशाद मिनिस्टर साहब ने, मौलाना साहब ने फ़रमाया है, यह अपने आप ही ज़ाहिर है और इस पर ज्यादा बहस करने की ज़रूरत नहीं है । अगर किसी आदमी को, किसी सड़े हुऐ आदमी को अच्छे कपड़े पहना दें और उस को अच्छी शक्ल दे दें तो उस से उस के कैरेक्टर (Character) में

कोई फ़र्क़ नहीं आता । इसी तरह से नक़ली घी को इस तरह बिठाने से, इस तरह लुभायमान करने से, श्री मुन्शी साहब को यह भले ही लुभायमान हो लेकिन हमारे मौलाना साहब को यह हरगिज़ नहीं लुभा सकता । श्री मुन्शी साहब का नाम मैं इसलिये अर्ज़ कर रहा हूं कि मैंने इनकी इतनी किताबें पढ़ी हैं, लेकिन मेरी बदक़िस्मती से मैं एक भी ऐसे कोटेशन (quotation) को पेश नहीं कर सकता जो उन्होंने इस के बारे में कहा हो और जिस में इस के बारे में अपनी राय ज़ाहिर की हो । मेरी बद क़िस्मती से इन्होंने राय का इज़हार नहीं किया, लेकिन उन का कांडेक्ट (conduct) मेरे हक़ में है और वह इस तरह कि इन्हों ने कहा कि वह अपने डिपार्टमेंट से रंग मालूम करा कर देंगे। अगर वह इस का हल निकाल देंगे तो मैं इस के लिये उन को सिवाय मुबारकबाद के और कोई चीज़ पेश नहीं करना चाहता ।

इस के अलावा, इस वक्त हमारे मोहतरिम डिफ़ेंस मिनिस्टर (Defence Minister) साहब मौजूद नहीं हैं। मैं ने पिछली दफ़ा उन की राय कोट (quote) की थी । फ़ौजों के अन्दर इस का, वनस्पति घी का इस्तेमाल होता है । मुझे अफ़सोस के साथ अर्ज़ करना पड़ता है कि हर एक सिपाही हमारे रोहतक और हिसार का हम से आकर बयान करता है कि क्या इस वनस्पति से हमारी ताक़त क़ायम रहेगी। हम देश के लिये अपनी जान लगा देंगे, लेकिन इस नक़ली घी को खिला कर हम को तपेदिक से मत मारिये वह रोज़ यह कहता है । हमारे डिफ़ेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने खुद फ़रमाया कि इन फ़ौजों को असली घी देना चाहिये, लेकिन वह नहीं चाहते कि क़ीमत तो दें असली घी की और उन को मिले उस के बदले वनस्पति घी । इस लिये वह मजबूर हुए कि हमारी फ़ौजों को यह चीज़ दी गई । मैं जानता हूं गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया अगर किसी चीज़ के वास्ते कोशिश कर रही है, अगर वह किसी चीज़ के लिये ख़ास तौर से ख्याल करती है, और किसी चीज़ के बारे में कम्प्रोमाइज़ (compromise) करने को तैयार नहीं है तो वह इन फ़ौजों के ख़ुराक़ और ताक़त के बारे में है । अगर वह मजबूर नहीं होती और असली घी खाने को मिलता तो हरगिज़ वह वनस्पति इन फ़ौजों को नहीं देती । मैं ने एक नेवी (Navy) सेलर (sailor) से बम्बई में पूछा कि तुमको क्या ख़ुराक मिलती है तो उस ने बड़े ज़ोर से मुझ से कहा कि हम तो घी खाते हैं, वनस्पति नहीं खाते । मुझ को मालूम है कि जहां तक हमारी फ़ौज का सवाल है उन को अब हफ्ते में शायद ५ दिन वनस्पति मिलता है ।

तो मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि आप किसी भी नुक्ते ख़याल से देखें और मैं इस के लिये किस किस बड़े बुज़र्ग का नाम लूं, नतीजा यही निकलता है कि सब के सब लोग यह चाहते हैं कि किसी तरह इस नक़ली घी का मामला ख़त्म हो जाय । और ख़त्म क्यों न हो ? मैं ने आप की ख़िदमत में अर्ज़ किया कि घी की तादाद इस क़दर कम हो गई है कि जिस की वजह से और कई नुक़सानात हमारे मुल्क में हो रहे हैं। इस की वजह से अब तक न जाने कितना नुक़सान हमारे देश को पहुंच चुका है । लेकिन इस को अब दूसरी तरफ़ से भी देखिये, वह पहलू भी इम्पार्टेंट (important) है। इस को दोनों पहलुओं से देखिये, वह दूसरा पहलू है जिस को मैं मारल पहलू कहना चाहता हूं। एक शख्स जो चोर बाज़ारी करता है, सारा देश चाहता है कि उस आदमी को सज़ा हो जाय । सब लोग चाहते हैं और हमारे लेजिस्लेटर्स (Legislators) यहां आकर बड़े ज़ोर शोर से तक़रीर करते

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

हैं और चिल्लाते हैं कि उन को कड़ी से कड़ी सज़ा दी जाय। लेकिन इस चीज़ को इस सफ़ेद झूठ को इस नक़ली घी को घी का जामा पहना कर, इस को घी कहकर जो बेचने का काम है वह महज़ चोर बाज़ार ही नहीं, वह तो लाइफ़ एंड डैथ (Life and death) में चोर बाज़ारी करना है और इस की वजह से देश को इतने नुक़सानात पहुंच गये हैं जिस का अन्दाज़ा कोई मामूली आदमी नहीं कर सकता।

इस लिये मैं अदब से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे सामने जो सवाल है वह इतनी अहमियत का सवाल है कि अगर हम चाहते हैं कि दुनिया में हम और आगे तरक्की करें, और आगे बढ़ें हम चाहते हैं कि देश में असली को कोई नक़ली न कहें, तो आप को इस सवाल पर ग़ौर करना ही पड़ेगा। आप देखिये होता क्या है ? अगर कोई झूठा देशभक्त है तो लोग कहते हैं नक़ली देशभक्त है। अब हम में कोई झूठा देशभक्त है तो कहते हैं यह वनस्पति देशभक्त है। तो वनस्पति फ़िलवाक़े इस तरह से इस्तेमाल होता है।

डा० देशमुख : वनस्पति पोलीटिशयन (Politician) बहुत हो गये हैं।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : हां, लेकिन मुझे डर है कि कहीं आप वनस्पति मिनिस्टर न हो जायें।

11 A.M.

Shri K. M. Munshi : I will follow in your foot-steps ; vanaspati politician vanaspati Minister !

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मुझे अफ़सोस है कि अगर यह सिलसिला जारी रहा कि हमारे जैसे ग़रीब लोगों को मिनिस्टर बनना न मानना शुरू कर दिया तो यह देश के वास्ते ठीक नहीं, होना तो यह चाहिये कि हम लोग मिनिस्टरों के पीछे चलें। खैर, अगर वह मेरे पीछे चलेंगे तो मैं उन को ऐसी जगह ले जाऊंगा जहां यह वनस्पति को भूल जायेंगे, और घी की तरफ़ मैं उन को ले जाऊंगा। खैर, अभी मैं यह अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि हमारे सामने जो मुश्किल सवाल पेश है वह यह है कि वनस्पति मैनुफ़ैक्चरर्स एसोसियेशन वाले कहते हैं कि हम ने इस इंडस्ट्री के अन्दर २२ करोड़ रुपया लगा दिया है। इस में पन्द्रह हज़ार हमारे मज़दूर काम करते हैं पचास हज़ार हमारे स्टाकिस्ट्स (stockists) काम करते हैं, उन का हम क्या करें, उन को किस काम पर लगायें। इस सिलसिले में मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहूंगा कि जहां २२ करोड़ का सवाल है वहां पर सिर्फ़ दस फ़ी सदी उस मशीन का ऐसा हिस्सा है जो हाइड्रोजिनेशन काम में आता है, ९० फीसदी हिस्सा रिफाइनमेन्ट (Refinement) के काम में आता है, उस का कुछ नहीं बिगड़ता। नान ऐडीबुल आयल्स (Non-edible oils) के बनाने में सारी मशीन काम में आ सकती है, इस तरह आप देखेंगे कि वनस्पति का बनाना बन्द करने से उन को नुक़सान नहीं होता है। पन्द्रह हज़ार मज़दूरों में से शायद पांच फ़ी सदी मज़दूर ऐसे हैं जो हाइड्रोजिनेशन का काम करते हैं, बाक़ी सब सारे तेलों का साफ़ करने का काम करते हैं, उस को रिफ़ाइन करने में लगा सकते हैं और जो स्टाकिस्ट्स हैं, वह रिफ़ाइन आयल्स बेचने के काम में लग सकते हैं। इसलिये यह ख्याल करना कि बहुत ज्यादा नुक़सान होगा, बिल्कुल ग़लत है और झूठ है और हम को गुमराह करने वाला है इस के खिलाफ़ दूसरी तरफ़ देखिये कैटिल इंडस्ट्री को जो कि कई हज़ार करोड़ मालियत की चीज़ है और उस के अन्दर करोड़ों आदमी इस देश के जो ग़रीब हैं, पड़े हुए हैं, उन की इकोनामी को डिस्टर्ब (disturb) करने का हमें कोई हक़ नहीं है, वह सब के सब

इस काम में लगे हुए हैं। दूसरी चीज मैं ने यह अर्ज की कि करोड़ों आदमियों की खुराक का इन्तजाम इस घी की बदौलत है, अक्सर यह दलील दी जाती है कि अगर वनस्पति बन्द कर दिया गया तो दिल्ली की औरतें क्या खायेंगी, और हम अपने मेहमानों को क्या खिलायेंगे, मिनिस्टर साहबान और दूसरे मेहमानों को क्या खिलायेंगे। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप सिर्फ़ दो फ़ी सदी और पांच फ़ी सदी का ख्याल करते हैं, लेकिन अफ़सोस यह है कि ९९ फ़ी सदी का ख्याल नहीं करते। यह डेमोक्रेसी (Democracy) का उसूल नहीं है। यह ठीक नहीं है कि आप दिल से एक खतरा पैदा कर लें कि अगर हम ने इस को बन्द कर दिया तो यह हो जायगा। आखिर आज से तीस वर्ष पहले जब देश के अन्दर यह नहीं आया था, तो उस वक्त घी की क्या हालत थी, और लोग कैसा खाना खाते थे। मेरा विश्वास है कि वही हालत फिर आ जायेगी, अगर हम इस को बन्द कर दें। यह तो खुद आप ने अपने को सेल्फ़ डिसेप्शन (self deception) में रक्खा हुआ है और दिमाग़ के ऊपर जाल सा पड़ा हुआ है, अगर यह हट सके तो किसी किस्म का कोई फ़र्क न होगा। मैं नहीं समझता यह इतना डर हमें क्यों दिखलाया जाता है कि अगर इस को बन्द कर दिया गया तो यह हो जायगा, वह हो जायगा। यह शहरी खवातीन की दलील वनस्पति के हक़ में बिल्कुल नाजायज है, और उन की तरफ़ हमें ख्याल न करना चाहिये। वह लाखों गांवों में रहने वाले किसान लोग दिन रात कांग्रेस राज्य के बने रहने की दुआ करते हैं, अफ़सोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उन कि ज़रा भी परवाह नहीं की जाती। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस देश के अन्दर डेमोक्रेसी, अगर आप मशाल ले कर निकलें तो आप को डेमोक्रेसी कहीं नहीं मिलेगी, तो उस डेमोक्रेसी को तो मैं मिनिस्टरों के कारनामों में देखना चाहता हूं। हक़ीकत यह है कि इस ऐवान के दो सौ मेम्बरान मेरे इस सुझाव के हक़ में हैं और उन के दस्तखत मेरे पास इस वक्त मौजूद हैं। अगर कोई देखना चाहे, तो मैं दिखला सकता हूं, फ़ाइल (File) मेरे पास मौजूद है। वह इस राय के हैं, कि या तो इस का बनाना बन्द किया जाय या इस को रंग दिया जाये। इतनी बड़ी मेम्बरों की कसरत राय सिफ़र के बराबर है, क्योंकि मिनिस्टर साहब उस के हक़ में नहीं होते और उन को यह हक़ नहीं है कि इस राय को गवर्नमेंट के सामने ज़ोर से यह कह सकें कि जो हमारी राय है, उस के मुताबिक़ अमल किया जाय। मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी, जो कांग्रेस की सब से बड़ी कमेटी है और जिस का कि नाम लेकर हम क़समें खाते हैं, उस ने तीन वर्ष हुए देहरादून में गवर्नमेंट से यह कहा था कि वनस्पति को रंग दिया जाय। कई वर्ष तक उस की इस सलाह की कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई, आखिर जब यह बिल पहुंचा और आप ने एक कमेटी बनाई जिस का ज़िक्र मैं बाद में करूंगा। मैं एक बात की तरफ़ आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहूंगा कि कांग्रेस जो इस देश के अन्दर सब से बड़ी जमात है और उस की जो सब से बड़ी कमेटी आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी है, उस ने अपने अहमदाबाद के सेशन (session) में यह प्रस्ताव भी पास कर दिया कि हाइड्रोजिनेशन को बन्द किया जाय और इस नक़ली घी का कलाकुमां किया जाय, आज ए० आई० सी० सी० (A.I.C.C.) के प्रस्ताव की क्या क़द्र की जा रही है। मेरी एक छोटी सी दरख्वास्त कि आप इस बिल के लिये एक सिलेक्ट कमेटी बना दें, उस को हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ठुकरा देते हैं। ए० आई० सी० सी० जो कांग्रेस की सब से बड़ी जमात है और जो एक तरह से पार्लियामेंट (Par-

[पंडित ठाकुरदास भार्गव]

liament) के ऊपर राज्य करती है और सरकार और पार्लियामेंट जो यहां है, वह उस की बनाई हुई है और उस के अहकाम को बजा लाना हम पर फ़र्ज होता है, क्यों कि उसी ने हम को यहां पर भेजा है और जिस तरह से चेयरमैन साहब और स्पीकर साहब की रूलिंग (ruling) हम बिना किसी चूं चरा के, बिना किसी क़िस्म की हुज्जत के मानते हैं, उसी तरह से ए० आई० सी० सी० का प्रस्ताव इस गवर्नमेंट और कांग्रेस के हर एक मिनिस्टर साहब पर क़ाबिल पाबन्दी है और उस पर अमल करना उन का फ़र्ज हो जाता है । हम को यह हर्गिज़ हक़ नहीं है कि हम एक मिनट के लिये भी इस प्रस्ताव की, इस बिल की किसी तरह से मुखालिफ़त कर सकें । डेमोक्रेसी पर अगर चलना है, तो आप ए० आई० सी० सी० और इस ऐवान के दो सौ मेम्बरों की राय के मुताबिक़ अमल कीजिये, लेकिन अफ़सोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि गवर्नमेंट आज इस को मानने को तैयार नहीं है । यह मैं मानता हूं कि इस को अमल में लाने में गवर्नमेंट को कुछ दिक्क़तें हो सकती हैं, और वह कह सकती है कि हम इस को दो वर्ष में कर सकेंगे, लेकिन ऐसा न कह कर सिर्फ़ इंकार किये जाना मेरी राय में जायज़ नहीं है, यह क़तई नाजायज़ है । जहां तक इस देश में इस सम्बन्ध में पब्लिक ओपीनियन (public opinion) का सवाल है, मैं ने बतलाया कि पंजाब कौंसिल के मेम्बरों की राय इस के हक़ में है, ७७ में से ६८ मेम्बरों के दस्तख़त इस के पक्ष में मौजूद हैं। दूसरी जितनी लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल हैं, उन सब की राय मेरे पास मौजूद है। छै लाख आदमियों के दस्तख़त इस सुझाव के हक़ में मेरे पास मौजूद हैं, जो चाहते हैं कि वनस्पति बन्द हो या इस को फ़ौरन कलर किया जाय ।

डाक्टर देशमुख: आप कागज पर दस्तख़त करा लाते हैं ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: डाक्टर देशमुख साहब फ़रमाते हैं कि कागज पर दस्तख़त कराने के सिलसिले में पड़े हुए हैं। डाक्टर देशमुख एक ऐसे ख्याल का इज़हार करते हैं, जो यहां २०० मेम्बरों की इंसल्ट (insult) है, जिन्होंने कि दस्तख़त किये हैं, उन के लिये ऐसा कहना जायज़ नहीं है ।

डाक्टर देशमुख: आप की मुहब्बत के लिये करते हैं ।

पंडित ठाकुरदास भार्गव: अगर ऐसा है, तो मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि आप भी मेरे बिल की ताईद करेंगे । यह सवाल नहीं है कि किन्होंने इस के हक़ में दस्तख़त किये हैं, मैं तो कहूंगा कि आप देश के किसी कोने में जा कर पूछें तो पायेंगे कि जिसका कोई वेस्टेड इंटरेस्ट न हो, तो उस का एक ही जवाब होगा कि इस को बन्द किया जाय । फिर भी हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने इस बिल को राय हासिल करने के लिये क्यों भेजा, क्यों कि गवर्नमेंट इस में ताख़ीर डालना चाहती थी, लेकिन उस का क्या असर हुआ, इस बीच लाखों दस्तख़त, छै लाख दस्तख़त मौजूद हो गये कि इस को बन्द किया जाय, और मुझे कोई शक़ नहीं है कि इस विषय पर आप जनता का मत अगर चुनाव के समय प्राप्त करें, तो वह वही होगा जो मैं आप को करने के लिये कह रहा हूं । आप देखेंगे कि पब्लिक औपीनियन किस तरह इस के हक़ में होगी और कहेगी कि इस पर अमल किया जाय । यह है पब्लिक ओपीनियन का सवाल, मुझे डाक्टर साहब के इन्टरप्शन (Interruption) से एक और चीज याद आ गई । मध्य प्रदेश में जहां से डाक्टर साहब तशरीफ़ लाते हैं वहां वह सवाल उठा कि इस बिल का क्या किया जाय । मेरे पास मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार की राय मौजूद है जिस ने यह फ़रमाया कि हम चाहते हैं कि यह बिल पास कर

दिया जाय । अगर डाक्टर साहब हुक्म दें तो मैं उन के वास्ते वह क़ाग़ज़ात पढ़ सकता, हूं लेकिन इसमें वक़्त लगेगा। इस के सिवा ..

एक माननीय सदस्य: क्या यह वह गवर्नमेंट है जिस में डाक्टर देशमुख मिनिस्टर थे ?

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: इस चीज में जिस में कि देश का भला है, मैं ख्याल करता हूं कि डाक्टर देशमुख मुत्तफ़िक़ होंगे । मेरी सिफ़ारिश यह है कि जिन गवर्नमेंटों से राय ली गई उन्होंने ज्यादातर यही राय दी कि या तो नक़ली घी को बन्द कर दिया जाय या कलर कर दिया जावे । ग़र्ज़ कि मैं चाहता हूं कि आप किसी नुक्ते ख्याल से देखें, मैं हाउस का ज्यादा वक़्त खराब नहीं करना चाहता सारी रायों को पढ़ने में, हां, आप इजाजत दें तो पढ़ कर सुना दूं लेकिन उस में हाउस का एक घण्टा दो घण्टा लग जायेगा । बहुत से मेम्बरान जो इस वक़्त मौजूद हैं कुछ न कुछ इन रायों से जो मुशतहिर हुई हैं नतीजे पर पहुंचे होंगे । लेकिन एक बात मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जिन लोगों ने इस के बर्खिलाफ़ राय ज़ाहिर की है उन के पोइंट्स आफ़ व्यू (Point of view) को ध्यान में रख कर जांच कीजियेगा । एक तो यह कि उन का किसी क़िस्म का ताल्लुक़ किसी कामर्शल इण्डस्ट्री (Commercial industry) से तो नहीं है, सारी कामर्शल इण्डस्ट्रीज इस के हक़ में हैं, बिस्कुट बनाने वाले सारे हलवाई इस के हक़ में हैं क्यों कि उन के वेस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट (Vested interest) हैं । उन को छोड़ कर डाक्टर साहबान, उन के अलावा जो घी इस्तेमाल करते हैं, जो लेजिस्लेटर्स (Legislators) हैं उन के बाबत मेरा दावा है कि ९० फ़ी सदी इस बात के हक़ में हैं । मैं डाक्टरों की राय के मुताल्लिक़ अर्ज कर रहा था । दिल्ली के १४३ डाक्टरों ने राय दी है कि इस बिल को पास कर दिया जाय । हर्विन हास्पिटल जो यहां पर है वहां के डाक्टरों ने राय दी है कि यहां आंखों के ज्यादा खराब होने की वजह वनस्पति का इस्तेमाल है । इस के अलावा मेरे पास एक वाल्यूम आफ़ ओपीनियन (Volume of opinion) है, अगर उस का थोड़ा थोड़ा सा हिस्सा भी पढ़ूं तो कई रोज लग जायेंगे । हालां कि मुझे उसे थोड़ा सा पढ़ने का लालच जरूर है कि दो चार आदमियों की ओपीनियन मैं हाउस को बतला सकूं । आल इंडिया आयुर्वेदिक कान्फरेन्स (All India Ayurvedic Conference) जिस के अन्दर सारे आयुर्वेद के लोग मौजूद हैं, उन की मुत्तफ़िका राय है कि इस वनस्पति का कलाकुमां कर दिया जाय और उन्होंने अपनी ही बात नहीं कही बल्कि शास्त्रों का हवाला दे कर भेजा है । सारे हकीमों ने जो तिबाबत करते हैं उन्होंने कोटेशन (Quotation) भेजे हैं जिन को कि मैं ने पिछली दफ़ा पेश भी किया था और अभी भी हाउस चाहे तो मैं उन्हें पेश कर सकता हूं । उन की राय है कि दरअस्ल यह नकली घी बन्द करना चाहिये । तो जब हमारे पास हकीमों, डाक्टरों और वैद्यों की रायें मौजद हैं उस के मुक़ाबिले में सइंइन्टिस्ट्स की यह राय कि कच्चे तेल और वनस्पति में कोई फ़र्क़ नहीं है क्या वक़त रखती है । अगर वह कहते कि साहब, इस के ज्यादा खाने से कोई बीमारी नहीं पैदा होती, यह इन्सान के वास्ते खराब नहीं है, तो शायद मैं उस राय को मान लेता । लेकिन यह राय नहीं है । राय तो यह है कि कच्चे तेल और जमाये हुए तेल के असरात में कोई फ़र्क़ नहीं है । तो मैं निहायत अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि किस नुक्ते ख्याल से आप कहते हैं कि यह चीज ठीक है । तमाम तरह की बातें कही जाती हैं । यह कहा जाता है कि वनस्पति चूंकि जमाया हुआ है इस वास्ते

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

उस के ले जाने में आराम रहता है । मैं यह बात मानने को तैयार हूं, किसी हद तक ज़रूर इस में आराम होगा । लेकिन क्या मैं अदब से पूछ सकता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में किरासिन कहां जमा कर जाता है । किरासिन सारे हिन्दुस्तान में लिक्विड फार्म (Liquid form) में पहुंचता है और उस में लीकेज (Leakage) भी नहीं होता । इस में शक नहीं कि ताज़े तेल के मुकाबिले में जमा जमाया तेल फायदेमन्द नहीं हो सकता । ताज़े तेल में जो खूबियां हैं वह जमाये हुए तेल में नहीं हो सकतीं । मैं एक नुक्ते ख्याल से इस मसले को हाउस के सामने अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं । मैं बतलाता हूं कि बावजूद इस के कि हमारे आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर मुन्शी साहब ने इसी जगह से जहां इस वक़्त तशरीफ़ फ़रमा हैं इस ज़ोर की तक़रीर की थी कि हम लोगों को खूराक़ के मामले में सन् १९५१ में सेल्फ़ सफ़िशियेंसी(Self-sufficiency) हो जायगी । इस देश के लोगों को एक दाना भी बाहिर से नहीं मंगाना पड़ेगा, हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने जब तक़रीर की तो कहा कि हम सेल्फ़ सफ़िशियेन्सी हासिल कर लेंगे । मैं पूछता हूं कि वह सेल्फ सफ़िशियेन्सी कहां गई । मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि श्री मुन्शी साहब की जो राय थी और जो तक़रीर उन्होंने की थी उस को मैं ने बहुत पसन्द किया । मैं समझता हूं कि मुन्शी साहब ने हमारे ऐग्रीकल्चर (Agriculture) के मामले को जिस खूबी से चलाया है यह उन्हीं की हिम्मत थी । उन्होंने कहा कि वह सन् ५१ तक खूराक़ के मामले में सेल्फ़ सफ़िशियेण्ट हो जायेंगे । मैं मानता हूं कि उन्होंने जो इस बारे में कहा है कि वह बिल्कुल सही है । इस देश के अन्दर काफ़ी खूराक़ है । हमारे प्लैनिंग कमीशन (Planning Commission) की तक़रीरों को जिन में उन्होंने कहा है कि हमारे यहां खूराक़ काफ़ी नहीं है, मैं मानने को तैयार नहीं हूं । मगर अगर बहस के लिये हम फ़िलहाल मान भी लें कि हमारे देश में खूराक़ कम है और कई मिलियन टन अनाज मंगाना पड़ेगा तो मुन्शी साहब को इस को हरगिज़ न मानना चाहिये और मैं समझता हूं कि उन्होंने जो तक़रीर की थी उस पर वह क़ायम हैं । आज प्लैनिंग कमीशन माने या न माने सही बात सही ही रहेगी । मैं पूछता हूं कि ५४ फ़ी सदी सिर्फ़ आप मूंगफली को खूराक़ के वास्ते इस्तेमाल करते हैं, १० फ़ी सदी और कामों में आप इस्तेमाल करते हैं । तो ३६ फ़ी सदी जो खूराक़ के वास्ते इस्तेमाल हो सकता है वह क्यों नहीं इस्तेमाल करते । अगर आप यह ३६ फ़ी सदी खूराक़ के लिये इस्तेमाल कर लें तो आप की खूराक़ की कमी आसानी से पूरी हो सकती है । आप हमारी खूराक़ में वनस्पति के खाद को दाखिल कर देते हैं जो कि मूंगफली के तेल बनाने में निकलती है लेकिन खुद मूंगफली को हम को इस्तेमाल नहीं कराते हैं । आप की सारी परेशानी कम हो सकती है, सारी तक़लीफ़ दूर हो सकती है, लेकिन आप डालडा वालों को नाराज़ कैसे कर सकते हैं या और साहबान को कैसे नाराज़ कर सकते हैं । मैं चाहूंगा कि आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब दें कि या तो यह दलील गलत है या और कोई वजह बतलायें कि जिस की वजह से मूंगफली को खुराक़ के अन्दर दाखिल नहीं कर सकते हैं । यह एक सोचने की बात है कि हमारे देश में खूराक़ के बारे में गवर्नमेंट को क्यों बहुत सी चीज़ें लानी पड़ीं । १९ वीं सदी के आख़िर हिस्से से पहले हमारे देश के अन्दर कोई शख़्स मूंगफली का तेल नहीं खाता था । नारियल का तेल खाते थे, सरसों का तेल खाते थे, लेकिन मूंगफली का तेल कभी नहीं खाया गया । इस की वजह क्या थी ? दर असल मूंगफली

का तेल ऐसे निकम्मे क़िस्म का तेल है, उस के खाने से इतनी बीमारियां पैदा होती हैं जिन का अन्दाज़ा नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे देशवासियों को अच्छी चीज़ मिल सके, उस को उन्हें इस्तेमाल करना चाहिये खाने के वास्ते और इस वनस्पति को इस्तेमाल करना चाहिये और चीज़ों के लिये । अगर हमारे मन्त्री साहब, हमारी सरकार, इस को दूसरे मुल्कों को भेज दें जहां ज़्यादा इस की ज़रूरत है तो मुझे इस में कोई ऐतराज़ नहीं है । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर हमारे मिनिस्टर साहबान गाय का दूध घी खाने लगें तो उन की अक्लें दुरुस्त हो जायें और यह सब के सब इस तरीक़े से सोचना बन्द कर दें । इस देश के अन्दर आज जो सब से बड़ी समस्या है वह यह है कि हमें सात्विक भोजन नहीं दिया जाता । लोग खाते हैं वह चीज़ें जो रजोगुण की हैं और तामसिक हैं । उन को खाने से अक्लें ठीक नहीं रहती हैं । तो मैं यह चाहता हूं कि.....

डा० देशमुख : भार्गव साहब बहुत दूर तक पहुंचे । वह तो मिनिस्टरों की अक्ल तक पहुंच गये ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: तो मैं अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि आप हमारे पुराने शास्त्रों को देखें । उन में लिखा है कि एक एक ऋषि एक एक लाख गायें रखता था । उन का मुक़ाबिला होता था और गायों की शर्तें लगती थीं । तो वह लोग पागल नहीं थे जिन्होंने इन फ़नून और इल्म में महारत हासिल की और जिन्होंने देश को इतना ऊंचा पहुंचाया, जिस का मुक़ाबला आज दुनिया में कोई नहीं कर सकता । वह इन चीज़ों को खाते पीते थे । आज यहां यह बात है कि कहते कुछ हैं और करते कुछ हैं, दिल में कुछ है बाहर कुछ है और यह चीज़ें चलेंगी जब तक गाय के घी का इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा ।

डाक्टर देशमुख: पीना बन्द हो गया है ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: मैं और तो कुछ ज़्यादा अर्ज़ नहीं करना चाहता मगर मुझे एक अर्ज़ कर देनी है । हमारे ज़िले में और दिल्ली के आस पास के जो ज़िले हैं उन में, जिन को किसी ज़माने में कृष्ण महाराज की गोचर भूमि कहा जाता था, लोग गोश्त खाना और शराब पीना नहीं जानते थे और पुश्तों से उन के रगोरेशे में शराब और गोश्त के अनासिर दाख़िल नहीं हुए थे, जब तक कि पहली ग्रेट वार (Great war) और दूसरी लड़ाई नहीं हुई थी जब कि दूसरे लोगों की मेहरबानी से यह चीज़ें हमारे अन्दर आईं । हमारे यहां के बहादुर सिपाहियों ने जो नाम जरमनी और टर्की में जा कर पैदा किया और इनके दूध पीने वालों ने जो काम कर के दिखाया उस की मिसाल दुनिया के कोई सिपाही पेश नहीं कर सकते यह मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं । मैं यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि यह कभी ख़्याल न कीजिये कि जिस गाय के दूध पर मैं इतना ज़्यादा ज़ोर देता हूं इस में कोई जान नहीं है । हो सकता है कि जो बात मैं कहता हूं वह आज कल के बीसवीं सदी के पढ़े लिखे लोगों के दिमाग़ में न आये । मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे वह खुशहाल गांव फिर वापस आ जायं जिन में कि पंचायतें होती थीं और जहां हर एक आदमी गाय पालता था । यह कैसे हो सकता है ? सन् १९३९ में हमारे यहां बहुत बड़ा क़हत पड़ा । उस वक़्त सर दातार सिंह ने हमारी बहुत मदद की । उन्होंने एक किताब लिखी जिस की रिव्यू महात्मा जी ने की । उन्होंने कहा है कि १९०० और १९०१ में दो मशहूर क़हत पड़े थे । उस ज़माने में जो क़हत था वह अनाज का क़हत था पर हर एक गांव वाले के पास एक एक गाय थी जिस के दूध और घी के सहारे उन्होंने अपना वक़्त

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

काटा और अपने घरों को छोड़ कर नहीं गये। पर सन् ३९ के क़हत में यह चीज़ मौजूद नहीं थी क्यों कि लोगों के पास गायें नहीं थीं। मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि यह दूध और घी हमारी इकानामी में इतनी ज़रूरी चीज़ें हैं कि मैं चाहता हूं कि इस का अन्दाज़ा हमारे मिनिस्टर साहबान को हो और वह हमारी इस बारे में मदद करें। वह हमारे इस फ़ीलिंग (feeling) को नहीं समझ सकते। वह कहते हैं कि क्या फ़िक्र है यह चीज़ हो या वह चीज़ हो। अगर वह उन ग़रीब आदमियों के पास जा कर रहें तो उन को मालूम हो सकता है कि यह किस तरह उन के लाइफ़ और डैथ का सवाल है। हमारे डाक्टर भटनागर और कई दोस्त कहते हैं कि यह मेरा इलेक्शन स्टंट (election stunt) है। मैं अदब से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि इलेक्शन के लिये तो मैं पता नहीं खड़ा भी होऊंगा या नहीं। लेकिन मैं अदब से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि मेरे फ़ीलिंग का अन्दाज़ा न मिनिस्टर साहिबान को है और न साइंटिस्ट्स को है। जिस वक़्त देश के अन्दर यह बात जायगी कि मिनिस्टर साहब हमें पूरी तरह सहयोग देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं तो जनता का क्या ख़्याल होगा और किन अल्फ़ाज़ से वह उन को याद करेंगे और किन अल्फ़ाज़ से कांग्रेस को याद करेंगे। जैसा कि मैं ने शुरू में अर्ज़ किया था हमारे मिस्टर श्री मुन्शी ने पिछले मौक़े पर १२ अप्रैल, १९५१ को मुझे यह सर्टिफ़िकेट दिया था कि मैं बड़ा रीज़नेबिल (reasonable) आदमी हूं क्यों कि मैं ने यह कह दिया था कि मैं ज़िद नहीं करता और मुझे कोई ऐतराज़ नहीं होगा अगर वह कलराइज़ेशन (colourisation) करा दें। अगर वह ऐसा करा देते तो मुझे कोई शिकायत न होती। मगर कलराइज़ेशन किस जगह पर है, वह मैं हाउस की ख़िदमत में पेश करना चाहता हूं। इस के लिये एक कमेटी बैठी थी और जो कुछ उस ने किया वह पूरी तौर से श्री थिरुमल राव साहब बयान करेंगे जो कमेटी के प्रेज़ीडैण्ट हैं। लेकिन जो बहैसियत मेम्बर के मुझे मालूम है वह मैं आप के सामने अर्ज़ करता हूं। तो जब वह कमेटी मुक़र्रर हुई तो मुझे उस के टर्म्स आफ़ रेफ़ेरेन्स (terms of reference) से ऐतराज़ था और उस के कांस्टीट्यूशन से ऐतराज़ था। उस के अन्दर सिर्फ़ मुझे अकेले को मेम्बर रखा गया, शायद इस वास्ते कि कमेटी को नज़र न लग जाय। मुझे अकेले को उस का मेम्बर नामज़द किया गया। मैं ने अर्ज़ किया कि और चन्द मेम्बरों को चुन लिया जाय और कुछ ऐसे साइंटिस्ट्स को लिया जाय जो वनस्पति को रोकने के हक़ में हैं लेकिन मेरी दरख़्वास्त नामंज़ूर कर दी गई। ख़ैर नामंज़ूर करने का उन को अख़्तियार है। मैं ने उन के यह ऐश्योरेंस (assurance) दिये जाने पर कि वह कोशिश करेंगे, मेम्बर होना क़बूल कर लिया। अब तक कमेटी की दो तीन बैठकें हुई हैं। आख़िरी दफ़ा उस की....

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: On a point of order, Madam, are hon. Members allowed to speak to you privately and request you for giving them an opportunity to speak?

डा० राम सुभाग सिंह: मैं ने ऐसा कुछ नहीं कहा।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member need not fear that he will be ignored. At the same time, may I appeal to the hon. Member who is in charge of the Bill just to take as short a time as possible? Because, his views are already well-known. He may give an opportunity to other Members. The hon. Member need not think that I want to stifle his speech. Even to help him, it would be better if other Members are given a chance to express their opinion. It is now nearly 11-30. We have got only an hour and a half more. Therefore, I thought that that would be better.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: आप के इरशाद की मैं क़द्र करता हूं और जो कुछ आप ने फ़रमाया है उस की तामील में मैं बहुत ज्यादा वक़्त नहीं लूंगा । यह तो मेरे दिमाग़ में भी कभी नहीं आ सकती थी कि जो कुछ मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं उस को आप स्टिफ़ल (stifle) करेंगी । इस लिये मुझे इस तरह का ऐश्योरेंस देने की ज़रूरत नहीं थी कि आप स्टिफ़ल नहीं करना चाहतीं । अब मैं आप के हुक्म के मुताबिक़ बहुत ज्यादा वक़्त नहीं लूंगा । सिर्फ़ हाउस को यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि कमेटी ने क्या किया और अब पोज़ीशन (position) क्या है ।

तो मैं अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि कमेटी की दो तीन बैठकें हुई और क्या काम हुआ । जो सवालात पेश हुए वह ज्यादातर यही थे कि क्या कोई ऐसा रंग पाया जा सकता है कि जिस की वजह से मिलावट बन्द हो जाय । हम को यह उम्मीद थी कि यह ग्यारह लेबारेटरीज़ जिन के ऊपर कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को नाज़ है, और ठीक नाज़ है, वह हमारे लिये कुछ कर सकेंगी और कोई चीज़ निकाल देंगी । मुझे उम्मीद थी कि हमारे श्री शान्ति स्वरूप भटनागर साहब जो कि हमारे बहुत बड़े साइंटिस्ट हैं हमारी मदद करेंगे । मैं ने अपने प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में उस वक़्त भी अर्ज़ कर दिया था कि आप ऐसे रंग को कोशिश कर के निकलवादें क्योंकि मुझे साइंटिस्ट्स से ज्यादा उम्मीद नहीं है । मैं घी का खाने वाला ब्लंट (blunt) आदमी हूं । इस लिये मैं साफ़ साफ़ बात कहता हूं और मैं ने भटनागर साहब से भी कह दिया था कि जो कुछ मैं ने उन के बारे में कहा था और वह रिकार्ड पर भी है । मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं.....

Shri K. M. Munshi: May I submit, Madam, that the hon. Member was not right in referring to a conversation which was outside this House? He is talking of conversations that he had had with me about the formation of the committee, about the Members, and this and that.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava *rose*-

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I do not think this is a point of order. It is a comment on my speech which is not allowed to be made in this manner in the House. If it were a point of order, I would have sat down. The hon. Minister has no right to comment on my speech.

Mr. Chairman: Did the hon. Minister raise a point of order?

Shri K. M. Munshi: I only wanted to make some observations.

Mr. Chairman: He has only made an observation. It is not a point of order. I called for order because two Members were standing at the same time.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Then, he should not have stood.

Shri K. M. Munshi: My point was this. The hon. Member was referring to a lot of conversations which took place at the time of the constitution of the committee which was formed, and consultations which we had had together. Is this the proper place to refer to them, on the floor of the House? I have no objection; I am quite prepared to go into them. But, that is not the right way. A committee has been appointed of which the hon. Member is a member. To say that certain scientists were excluded and this and that is not fair.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि यह न सिर्फ़ फ़ेयर (fair) है बल्कि ज़रूरी है कि हाउस के सामने यह चीज़ अर्ज़ की जाय कि हम किस तरह किस नतीजे पर पहुंचे । मैं किसी आर्डर को या किसी कन्वेन्शन (convention) को नहीं जानता कि जो चीज़ कमेटी में हुई हो, जिस के कि प्रोसीडिंग्ज़ (proceedings) कांफिडेन्शियल (confidential) न हों, उस का ज़िक्र यहां पर न किया जाय ।

Mr. Chairman: If the reference made by the hon. Member was to conversations that took place in the committee, I do not know whether that could be allowed.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : I have yet to learn that conversations between two Members of a committee cannot be referred to. If there is any convention, I would abide by it. I would request the hon. Minister who has taken exception to kindly quote chapter and verse that such conversations cannot be referred to.

लेकिन बावजूद इस के, मैं उन के ऐतराज़ के सबब अब उस की तरफ़ आयन्दा अर्ज़ नहीं करूंगा । चूंकि उन को ऐतराज़ है, इस लिये मैं नहीं चाहता कि कोई चीज़ ऐसी कहूं कि जिस पर उन को ऐतराज़ हो । लेकिन वह कोई ऐसी चीज़ नहीं थी कि जो कांफ़िडेन्शियल होती । ताहम हमारे सामने यह मसला था कि कोई रंग ऐसा हो सकता है कि जिस के बारे में कहा जा सकता है कि यह रंग मिलावट को रोक सकेगा । दर असल जो सवाल हमारे सामने हैं वह दो हैं । इस रंग से मतलब सिर्फ़ एक यह है कि इस से मिलावट बन्द हो जाय जिस के मानी यह हैं कि एक तो यह कि जो पैदावार फ़ैक्टरीज़ में बने वह ऐसी रंगी हुई हो कि जब वह बेचने वाले के पास आये तो खरीददार जो हो उस को मालूम हो जाय, उस को पता लग जाय, कि जो चीज़ वह ख़रीद रहा है वह क्या है । यह तो उस का पहला पहलू है । दूसरा पहलू यह है कि रात के वक़्त जब दूध जमाया जाता है तो लोग उसके अन्दर वनस्पति को भी जमा देते हैं और फिर दूसरे दिन जब उस को बिलो कर के उस में जो घी निकलता है उस में यह वनस्पति मिला होता है । यह इसका दूसरा पहलू है । यह मिलावट कैसे होती है ? उस का एक तरीक़ा यह बताया कि दूध को जब अगले दिन बिलोते हैं तो उस में जो घी निकलता है वह मिलावट वाला होता है । एक यह भी करते हैं कि वह जानवर को वनस्पति खिला देते हैं । अब उस का रोकना तो मुश्किल है । लेकिन दूध में मिला कर अगले दिन उस को बिलो कर के जो मक्खन निकलता है उस की मिलावट को रोकने के वास्ते यह ज़रूरी है कि एक ऐसा रंग निकले कि अगर कोई शख़्स चाहे तो उस को उड़ा नहीं सके । अगर कोई शख़्स उस को, वनस्पति को, मिलाये तो वह घी का इस तरह जुज़ न बन जाय कि पहचाना न जा सके । यह दो सवाल हैं । इन में से एक सवाल कि फैक्टरीज़ में क्या चीज़ इस्तेमाल की जाय, यह गवर्नमेंट के लिये आसान है । इस का इन्तज़ाम वह कर सकती है कि फ़लां चीज़ मालूम कर ली जाय और मिला दी जाय । लेकिन दूसरा सवाल यह है कि जो चीज़ कोई खरीद कर ले जाय तो उस का रंग फिर उड़ा न दिया जाय । इस सवाल को हल करना गवर्नमेण्ट के लिये मुश्किल है । इस लिये जो हमारे साइंटिस्ट्स थे उन से मेरी यही दरख्वास्त थी कि वह रंग जो हो उस में यह खासियत हो कि वह कांस्टेण्ट (constant) हो ।

इस के लिये हमारी इस कमेटी ने चार पांच चीजें साइंटिस्ट्स के ज़िम्मे रखीं । एक तो यह कि रंग देखने में खुशगवार हो, वह खूबसूरत हो । दूसरे यह थी कि जो चीज़ इस्तेमाल की जाय वह तन्दुरुस्ती को नुक्सान न दे । इसी तरह दो तीन शर्तें थीं । मैं खुद यह चाहता हूं कि जो चीज़ मिलाने वाली हो वह देखने में बहुत अच्छी हो, जिस को देखने वाला खुशी से ले । इस के साथ यह भी राय थी कि खर्चा ज़्यादा न हो । मेरी राय यह है कि रंग में अगर कुछ खर्चा ज़्यादा हो, जो घी के वनिस्बत कम हो, तो वह बेजा नहीं है और इस में खर्चे का मसला जो डालते हैं वह मुनासिब नहीं है । इस लिये मेरी गुज़ारिश यह

है कि इस को रोकने के लिये अगर कोई रंग देखने में खूबसूरत हो तो ठीक है, वरना थोड़ा सा निकम्मा या भद्दा भी हो तो उस में कोई हर्ज नहीं है । चुनांचे जो चीजें हमारे सामने आईं उन में से एकका नाम कैरोटीन (carotin) था । इस के अलावा अखबारों में जिस का नाम निकला वह रतनजोत थी । मैं आप की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे श्री जयरामदास जी ने अपनी आखिरी स्पीच में इस बिल के बारे में जिक्र किया था कि रतनजोत ऐसी चीज है जो कि ध्यान में है । एक ऐसी ही चीज पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने भी निकाली जिसका नाम आरेंजऐस (orangeous) है । उस के लिये पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने क़रार दे दिया था कि पंजाब में जब तक यह रंग नहीं मिलाया जायगा तब तक वनस्पति पंजाब में नहीं बेचा जा सकता । इस सिलसिले में उन को और भी तजुर्बात हुए । दो तीन और रंग के बारे में तजुर्बात हुए । लेकिन मुझे अफ़सोस है कि मैं इस कमेटी पर साइंटिस्ट न होने की वजह से ठीक तौर से काम नहीं कर सकता । इस लिये मेरी गुज़ारिश थी कि दूसरे साहबान आ कर मेरी मदद करें और मैं फ़ायदा उठा सकूं, खास कर साइंटिस्ट्स से । रंग दो तरह के होते हैं जिन में एक सिन्थैटिक (synthetic) रंग भी होते हैं जो बाज़ार में खाने पीने में इस्तेमाल होते हैं और जिन के बारे में काफ़ी लिटरेचर (literature) मौजूद है । अब सिन्थैटिक रंग के बारे में साइंटिस्ट्स ने कह दिया कि यह नुक़सान देने वाले होंगे हालां कि मुझे मालूम है कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने उस सिन्थैटिक रंग को मंज़ूर किया था जिस का नाम मैं ने अभी आरेंजऐस बताया था । लेकिन साइंटिस्ट्स ने क़रार दे दिया कि यह खाने के क़ाबिल नहीं है । इसी तरह और चीज़ों को भी, जैसे कि रतनजोत को जो कि अभी तक फ़ील्ड (field) होल्ड (hold) कर रही थी, उस को भी खाने के नाक़ाबिल क़रार दे दिया । मैं आप को बता दूं कि मैं इस राय को मानने से क़ासिर हूं और मैं नहीं समझता कि यह कैरोटीन का आखिरी फ़ैसला है । जो साइंटिस्ट ने बताया कि यह चीज़ दुरुस्त नहीं है, उस को वैसे ही मान लिया जाय, यह मैं ठीक नहीं समझता । मैं जानता हूं कि ऐसे साइंटिस्ट्स मौजूद हैं जो चाहते हैं कि इस का हल निकाला जाय । वह इस पर तजुर्बा कर के अपनी राय का इज़हार कर सकेंगे ।

अब जो चीज़ कैरोटीन है वह कैरट (carrot) से बनती है, गाजर से । वह हमारे देश में बहुत होती है । इस का एक फ़ायदा यह है कि उस के अन्दर बताया जाता है कि उस में विटैमिन ए होता है जो घी में होता है और वनस्पति में नहीं होता । यह उस कमी को पूरा कर सकता है । तो साइंटिस्ट्स ने कहा कि यह सब से अच्छी चीज़ है और यह एक ऐसी चीज़ है कि जिस से देश के अन्दर वनस्पति में जो कमी है उस कमी को भी यह पूरी कर देगा । इस वास्ते जहां तक वनस्पति में किसी कमी को पूरी करने का सवाल है मैं बिल्कुल मुत्तफ़िक़ हूं । मैं चाहता हूं कि जो लोग वनस्पति को खायें तो उन को ऐसा वनस्पति मिले जो कि न्यूट्रीशस (nutritious) हो और उस में जो यह विटैमिन ए होगी जो कि घी में होती है और वनस्पति में नहीं होती तो यह चीज़ मुझे क़ाबिले क़बूल होगी । लेकिन यह कैरोटीन कोई नई चीज़ नहीं निकली है । इस पर साइंटिस्ट्स कई बरसों से काम करते रहे हैं । पहले इस को इस लिये नामंज़ूर कर दिया गया था कि इस को गरम करने से इस का रंग ऐसा पीला सा हो जाता है कि जैसा गाय के घी का होता है । इस से इस में यह खराबी हो गई कि इस को गरम किया जाय तो इस से वही चीज़ बन गई कि इस को मिलाने से गाय

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

के घी का सा रंग आ जायगा और वहीं मिलावट बनी रहेगी । इस लिये मैं चाहता था कि ऐसा रंग मालूम हो जाय कि जो कांस्टेंट हो । अभी साइंटिस्ट साहिबान के कहने के मुताबिक़ उन की कोशिशों का खात्मा नहीं हुआ है, उन का मत है कि शायद किसी अरसे के बाद वह कोई ऐसा रंग मालूम कर सकें जो कि कांस्टेंट भी हो और मुज़िर भी न हो, वग़ैरह, वग़ैरह । मैं नहीं जानता कि कहां तक उन का यह दावा दुरुस्त है । मैं एक बात जानता हूं कि डेढ़ बरस हुआ जब इसी जगह से हमारे श्री जयरामदास जी ने कहा था कि हमारे साइंटिस्ट्स इतने अरसे से काम कर रहे हैं, वह अब तक कामयाब नहीं हुए । मैं जानता हूं कि श्री मुन्शी साहब ने जब इक़रार किया तो उन्होंने ज़रूर कोशिश की होगी, साइंटिस्ट्स से रंग मालूम करवाने के लिये । लेकिन मुझे मालूम नहीं कि पोज़ीशन कहां स्टैण्ड (stand) करती है । मैं कोई साइंटिस्ट नहीं हूं लेकिन अगर पूरे तौर से कोशिश की जाय तो यह हरगिज़ हरगिज़ नामुमकिन नहीं है कि ऐसा रंग निकल न सके कि जो हमारे ख्यालात के मुताबिक़ हो। मैं इस के बारे में पूरा नाउम्मीद नहीं हूं ।

इस वास्ते मैं ने अर्ज़ किया अपनी गवर्नमेंट से कि इस बिल को सिलैक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाय ताकि बजाय मेरे अकेले के सारा हाउस इस पर ग़ौर करे और सारा हाउस कोशिश कर के यह देखे कि ऐसा रंग निकले कि जो मुल्क के लिये फ़ायदेमन्द हो। मैं इस को मानता हूं कि ऐसा रंग निकलेगा अगर पूरी कोशिश की जाय । इसलिये ऐसे रंग को निकालने के लिये कि जो किसी को नुकसान देने वाला न हो पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिये । मालूम नहीं कि ऐसा रंग निकलेगा या नहीं, इसलिये मैं इस सारे मामले को हाउस के सामने छोड़ता हूं ।

चुनांचे १२ अप्रैल को यह बिल हाउस में पेश हुआ तो अमेंडमेंट आया था कि इस बिल को इस तरह पास कर दिया जाय कि वैस्टेड इंटरैस्ट और गवर्नमेंट के ज़िम्मे कर दिया जाय । अगर कोई रंग मालूम हो जाय तो वनस्पति को कलराइज़ेशन कर दिया जाय । अगर कोई ऐसा रंग मालूम न हो तो फिर हाइड्रोजिनेशन (hydrogenation) बन्द हो जाय। लेकिन वह अमेंडमेंट पास होने का वक़्त ही नहीं आया । गवर्नमेंट नहीं चाहती थी कि इस तरह का उन को कोई कमिटमेंट (commitment) हो । गवर्नमेंट नहीं चाहती कि गवर्नमेंट डीहाईड्रोजिनेशन के असूल को मान ले । अगर गवर्नमेंट कलराइजेशन को मानती है तो उस को पूरे लाजिकल कनक्लूज़न (logical conclusion) तक ले जाय। पिछली दफ़ा जब यह बिल पेश हुआ तो श्री मुकुट बिहारी लाल साहब ने एक सवाल श्री मुन्शी साहब से पूछा कि क्या अब आप कलराइज़ेशन को मानते हैं ? लेकिन उन का जो जवाब था वह जवाब नान कमिटल (non-committal) था । उन्होंने कहा कि हम किसी पालिसी के पाबन्द नहीं हैं । मुझे अफ़सोस है कि गवर्नमेंट का कांडक्ट (conduct) कलराइज़ेशन के बारे में कैसा है कि वह पाबन्द नहीं होना चाहती। दे आर दी मास्टर आफ़ देयर ओन पालिसी । (They are the masters of their own policy.

मैं हाउस की खिदमत में इतना अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि इस सवाल को हल करने के दो ही तरीक़े हैं या तो हाइड्रोजिनेशन बन्द किया जाय या रंग मिलाया जाये क्योंकि सरकार इस वक्त डिहाइड्रोजन नहीं पसन्द करती तो कम से कम रंग मिलाना बहुत ज़रूरी है क्यों कि यही एक वाहिद ज़रिया है जिस के ज़रिये मिलावट को रोका जा सकता है । आज गवर्नमेंट अगर यह नहीं मानती तो न माने लेकिन आयन्दा इस को मानना होगा ।

यह हमारे और गवर्नमेंट के बीच हमेशा झगड़े की चीज़ है, रहेगी और छै महीने बाद जो नई पार्लियामेंट आने वाली है, वह मुझे पूरी आशा है इस झगड़े को खत्म कर देगी।

मेरी अदब से गुज़ारिश है कि आज प्रैक्टिकली (practically) आखिरी दिन है जब वनस्पति पर बहस हो रही है, नहीं मालूम आगे कौन यहां पर आयेगा और क्या करेगा, इसलिये मैं अदब से अर्ज़ करूंगा कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब कम से कम इस दरमियानी अर्से में रंग मिलाने को अमल में ला कर यह नेकनामी अपने ऊपर ले सकते हैं और अपने वायदे को हफ़ा कर सकते हैं। मैं उन से कहूंगा कि अगर कोई रंग वनस्पति में नहीं मिलाया जा सकता है, तो आप सतीश चन्द्र जी का रंग उस में मिला दीजिये, जैसा आप का वायदा है।

अन्त में मैं आप से फ़िर अदब से खिदमत में अर्ज़ करूंगा कि इस मसले पर ठंडे दिल से ग़ौर कर के फ़ैसला करें, जो देशवासियों को तसल्ली देने वाला हो, जो लोगों को एक नई ज़िन्दगी देने वाला हो। ऐसा फ़ैसला न करें जिस से जनता को यह कहने का मौक़ा मिले कि जिस गवर्नमेंट पर हम ने ऐतबार किया वह हमारे एतबार के मुताबिक़ पूरी नहीं उतर सकी।

(*English translation of the above speech*)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I only wanted to save time and requested the hon. Minister to make a statement. Therefore, I will continue my speech.

Sir, you have rightly stated at the very outset that this Bill has been coming before the House a number of times and has taken much time of the House. I am really sorry to note that this matter is not being settled. I remember Dr. Deshmukh also once expressed the opinion that this Bill wastes much time of the House.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: (Madhya Pradesh): It is not being disposed of because big personalities are involved in it.

The Minister of Law (Dr. Ambedkar): Please, speak in English, so that we may also understand it.

Seth Govind Das (Madhya Pradesh): You understand Hindi very well.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Dr. Ambedkar understands every word of the Hindi I speak.

Therefore, I do not like to speak in a language that is not understandable to many of my friends who do not know English. This Bill relates to those poor people called agriculturists and depressed classes and on their behalf I am speaking in their own language. I would request the House to kindly consider the grievances of those miserable persons so that it may not come again and again to trouble the House. I want that the Government should decide this matter once for all. If the Government do not want to prohibit the manufacture of vegetable *ghee*, they should declare their policy that they want *vanaspati* (artificial) politics and not real politics in the country. They may declare that they do not want to ban the manufacture of vegetable *ghee* and that in their opinion it is not proper to do so. What objection can I have, I would only adopt other constitutional means and would try to influence the Government thereby. If, unfortunately, our voice is not heard in the House, still I would not sit quiet and I have full confidence that if this Parliament does not pass this Bill the next Parliament would certainly be faced with such an agitation that ultimately it would have to pass it.

Sir, you may kindly refer to the previous proceedings. Before I discuss the merits and demerits of this Bill, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the previous proceedings. Last time this Bill was presented to the House on the 12th April, 1951 and prior to that it was brought up on the 26th February, 1951 and in December, 1950. Last time, when this Bill was presented hon. Shri Munshi gave me a certificate that my suggestion was quite appropriate. I was surprised to think what after all was so apt in my suggestion that even Shri Munshi had felt attracted towards it. When this Bill was brought forth on the 12th April, 1951, I said that the Bill was being prolonged for a considerable time. A Committee was appointed and my name was also included in it. When I came to know about the appointment of the Committee, I tried to ascertain as to who were its members and what were the terms of reference. As soon as I got the information I wrote a letter in December, 1950 to hon. Shri Munshi that neither was I going to accept the terms of reference of the Committee nor its personnel.

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Hence, when this Bill was presented to the House on the 26th February, 1951 the question of the Committee was also taken up. As the House had no time on that day it was next presented to it on the 12th April, 1951.

Now, I would like to draw the attention of the House, specially, of hon. Shri Munshi, hon. Shri Thirumala Rao and the Deputy Speaker, to all that I had said on that occasion. I said that I would not like to be an obstruction in the formation of the Committee, specially when it was in the process of being formed. I was of the opinion that hydrogenation was not a good thing. It was harmful to the country. I could not bear to see the harm which was being done to the country. Therefore, I was against the continuance of hydrogenation. The Working Committee of the Congress was once of the opinion that this vegetable *ghee* should be coloured and the Government had accepted this suggestion. The Prime Minister was also of the opinion that it should be coloured and Shri Munshi had specially assured me that he would certainly have some colour found out which would be to our liking. Shri Thirumala Rao had also given a similar undertaking and moreover, he had assured us that he would accept the colour suggested by Shri Satish Chandra if no other suitable colour was found out. I, therefore, repeated the assurances of Shri Munshi and Shri Thirumala Rao and appealed to the scientists of our eleven laboratories and other eminent scientists that the words of our Prime Minister, Shri Munshi and Shri Thirumala Rao were on test, hence they should try to find out some such colour. That was the reason why I did not like to insist about hydrogenation. If, in the opinion of our country, the Prime Minister and the other Ministers colourization was the remedy for it, I would not insist up on the prohibition of hydrogenation. I had said all that and that was the reason why Shri Munshi gave me a certificate. But at the same time I had told him that if no suitable colour was found out, I would have to ask for the prohibition of hydrogenation.

Sir, my policy is based on these two words. If it is possible to check adulteration by colourization, I would not like the hydrogenation to be banned. But if colourization is not possible the logical conclusion is that in order to check adulteration hydrogenation should be banned. I know this policy is quite correct and many of the hon. Members are also in its favour. But you have to decide whether this policy is right or not. I know that the Government are not in a position today—and any other Government would not have been in a better position—to order its complete ban because four and a half crores of rupees are derived from it as revenue. Therefore, the Government would have to consider the extent to which they can bear the loss. When they have sanctioned its distribution among the troops, it is obvious that they would have to find out some substitute for it if they are going to stop its manufacture. I am aware of the difficulties of the Government and I do not want to increase them. But I would submit that perhaps the Government do not realise the consequences that result from hydrogenation i.e., preparation of artificial *ghee*. It is the vested interests—the persons hovering around the Ministers by night and day—that are responsible for its continuance. I said night and day because vegetable *ghee* is being used even in the houses of the Ministers themselves and if, by chance, the Ministers happen to ask their wives, they would certainly reply what else could be done when pure *ghee* was not available. I submit, therefore, that when the Ministers are themselves living in such environments and are not able to pull on without vegetable *ghee*, the Government really cannot devote their full attention to the problem of the country's poverty. I can say with confidence that if colourization does not prove helpful in checking the adulteration of pure *ghee*, the only alternative is that all the factories manufacturing vegetable *ghee* should be stopped. I am confident that this is the only right policy. But in this House I find myself in a weak position because the hon. Minister does not accept my contention. Sir, I submit that there was no trace of vegetable *ghee* here some thirty years back when pure *ghee* was available at cheap and proper rates and nobody complained that pure *ghee* was not available. We want that pure *ghee* should be available in plenty and every kind of adulteration should be banned. But there is no doubt about the fact and even the Government have themselves admitted it and it is on the record that vegetable *ghee* is by far the major adulterant for pure *ghee*. Some people are of the opinion that we should fight against adulteration and not against the vegetable *ghee*. The idea behind this is that the question of vegetable ghee should be pushed to the background and that we should remain engrossed in other problems so that this industry may continue. But I consider such efforts improper. I think the greatest enemy of pure *ghee* should be taken up first and it is the vegetable *ghee*. This demand for the banning of the manufacture of vegetable *ghee* did not

arise all of a sudden in 1951. This demand has been there since 1926; it has been made from every platform and in every Assembly and Council and many of our leaders have raised their voice against it. The Government of Punjab had sent a communication to the Government of India in 1927 to the effect that the manufacture of vegetable *ghee* should be totally banned. They said that they tried their best but the manufacture of vegetable *ghee* could not be prohibited and due to this vegetable *ghee* the cultivators and other people of the Punjab, [illegible] formed an important factor, were becoming weaker and [illegible] for this was that the Government of India should either ban the manufacture of vegetable *ghee* or get it coloured. This request was not made by the Government of Punjab only on the petition of the people but they had appointed one Mr. Thomas to report whether this vegetable *ghee* was really harmful or not. After making investigations he came to the conclusion that it was harmful to health as was the opinion of other scientists as well. Only then the Government of Punjab wrote to the Government of India either to ban its manufacture or get it coloured. The Bombay Corporation also made a similar representation to the Government of Bombay. Along with other experts, Colonel Mackey came to the conclusion that a representation should be made to the Government to ban the manufacture of vegetable *ghee*. Not only that; the question of its prohibition was raised by Sir Phiroz Sethna even in the late Council of State. Shri Ramsaran Das of the Punjab also brought it to the notice of the Government that somehow or the other the manufacture and import of vegetable *ghee* should be prohibited. It did not remain confind merely to all this but great resentment prevailed against its manufacure throughout the country. There was a time when it used to be imported from Holland. About 22 thousand tons of vegetable *ghee* was imported from Holland in 1926 while only 22 tons was imported in 1940. The reason for the decline in import of vegetable *ghee* was that the Government stopped its import from outside and allowed the setting up of vegetable *ghee* producing factories in this country and the number of such factories increased to such an extent that its import from outside was almost stopped. I submit that these factories proved themselves harmful to the interests of poor cultivators and the common people. As a result of their being set up the economy of the whole country was shattered and when the history of that period would come to be written, the Government of that time would be cursed for all this. All the Commissions and Committees that visited this country condemned the manufacture of vegetable *ghee*. The Royal Commission on Agriculture strongly protested against it and made recommendations that the manufacture of vegetable *ghee* should be prohibited. Sir, with your permission, I would like to read a few lines from the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture:

> "The purity of ghee, like that of milk, is a subject affecting the interests of the producers. *Ghee* making is not only a widespread village industry, but an important aid to successful dairy farming on a large scale. Many complaints of the adulteration of ghee have been made to us, and our attention has also been directed to the increasing sale of substitutes known as "vegetable ghee". No exception can be taken to the sale of substitutes for *ghee*, if these are properly described, and are sold under names which do not lead the public to suppose that they are *ghee* for in all countries such substances are recognised as cheap and wholesome food; but there are grave objections to mis-description. The position in India is now very similar to that which arose in the British butter market when margarine was first introduced.
>
> To protect the producer of butter from unfair competition, and the consumer from imposition, the sale, under the name of butter, of any articles composed partly from fat from other sources than milk was prohibited; and to prevent sellers of margarine from using names which might lead customers to think that they were being served with some kind of butter. The law required that names under which manufacturers proposed to sell their margarine must be approved by the Department of Agriculture.
>
> We are of opinion that similar action is required to protect producers of *ghee*, and we believe that, unless municipal Authorities possess and exercise powers of control, the difficulty already experienced by persons desirous of purchasing pure *ghee* will increase, for the certain effect of unrestricted adulteration and substitution would be to drive the genuine out of the market."

This was the report which was submitted by that Commission in 1926. I submit with great regret that the apprehension which the Royal Com-

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mission on Agriculture had 25 years ago has appeared in the most horrible shape now. You might visit any place or market but you would not find pure *ghee*. Leave aside the cities, you cannot get five seers of pure *ghee* even in villages. It is always found that there is adulteration in the pure *ghee* which comes in the market for sale and the Government have themselves admitted in their report that vegetable *ghee* serves for 75 per cent. of all adulteration. I submit that the very thing which we feared in 1926 has appeared today in its full fury and things have come to such a pass that it is almost impossible to get pure *ghee* unless one goes deep into the interior of the countryside. It is wrong to say that vegetable *ghee* is not responsible for all this. The Vegetable *Ghee* Manufacturers' Association is a powerful body which has got access to Ministers and other higher authorities at all times. Their propaganda is so powerful that it is very difficult for anyone to stand against it. You can very well judge that from the fact that they have spent about Rs. 10 lakhs on agitation in order to counteract the effects of this Bill since the time it was first introduced in the House. As against this there is nobody to support the cause of poor cultivators, the cattle industry and the *ghee* industry and to counteract this vegetable *ghee* propaganda. But I would like to say that we did not feel the effect of it just today; we know how this agitation was started. I was relating the history of this agitation. A number of conferences were held and resolutions passed during 1934-35 but there was no effect. In the end this matter was placed before Mahatmaji and he wrote some forceful articles about it. Those articles can always be quoted. I submit that those words in which he expressed his opinion have assumed more importance after his death. I am quoting a few lines from what he said about it.

> "No one can have any quarrel with *vanaspati* which means the leaves of flowers, fruits and vegetables. But when it presumes to pass as something else, it becomes a poison. *Vanaspati* is not and can never be *ghee*. If ever it were to become *ghee*, I would be the first loudly to proclaim that there is no further need for real *ghee*. *Ghee* or butter are the fat contents of milk drawn from an animal. To sell vegetable oil or butter in the form and name of *ghee* is to deceive the Indian public. It is thoroughly dishonest. It is the clear duty of tradesmen not to sell any product of this nature in the guise of *ghee* and no Government should countenance such sale. The crores of India today get neither milk nor *ghee* nor butter, nor even butter-milk. No wonder that mortality figures are on the increase and there is lack of energy in the people. It would appear as if man is really unable to sustain life without either meat or milk and milk products. Anyone who deceives people in this regard or countenances the fraud is an enemy of India."

I do not find stronger words than these anywhere. Mahatmaji was not accustomed to strong language. He wrote these painful words when he noticed that *ghee*, butter and milk were not available to the people and millions could not get even butter-milk. You are not familiar with the life of the cultivators of Upper India and, therefore, I am stating this in order to draw your attention to the fact that even in the diet of the poorest cultivator butter-milk forms an important part. You are debarring him from his diet. It is surprising to note that butter-milk is said to be even more nutritious than milk itself. In the opinion of the *Vaidyas* butter-milk contains some certain properties that are not found in milk. Persons who are familiar with the treatment by the *Vaidyas* know that in many cases they keep the patients only on butter-milk and cure them thereby. The cultivator who works in the fields during the month of June for producing foodgrains for India, derives all his strength from the potful of butter-milk which his wife brings him in the morning. It pains me to see that even that potful of butter-milk is not available to him at present. I would submit that once there was a time in the district to which I belong when no visitor was permitted to return without being entertained with milk. There was a time when the selling of milk was considered even worse than the selling of a daughter. But, today, even butter-milk is sold. Nowadays if they offer butter-milk to the poor people of the village, they expect that those people would work for them at some time or the other. Our leaders are not aware of the extent to which the health of our people has been shattered due to this vegetable *ghee*. If they visit the house of a poor person or of a scheduled caste they would realize the part that butter-milk plays in his life. You cannot realize the importance of butter-milk while sitting in your palaces in Delhi. I would submit that there is scarcity of *ghee* and butter-milk. It is stated in the Milk Marketing Report itself that 16 per

cent. of the families do not get milk at all and it is further stated that in the preparation of one pound of *ghee*, 27 pounds of butter-milk is obtained. India produces 4,500 lakh maunds of milk and 40 per cent. of this is used in the preparation of *ghee*. Sir, you can very well imagine how many crore maunds of butter-milk is being produced daily in India. I would submit that if there is going to be any decrease in its production it would certainly affect the health of the people because it is their mainstay. Our Government have made arrangements for the supply of foodgrains to the people and have thus saved them from starvation. And may I tell you that in importance butter-milk is only next to foodgrains? By taking butter-milk people retain their eyesight, for otherwise they would go blind. Once, Hissar was badly stricken with famine when our cows came to be sold for eight annas per head. People failed to get *ghee*, milk or butter-milk. Eighty-six per cent. of the population of that place was affected by night-blindness. But when better times returned and the famine abated and we again had our cows and began to get milk and butter-milk, the night-blindness disappeared altogether. Therefore, butter-milk is very important. Most of the hon. Members of this House come from villages. They themselves know how essential butter-milk is. In 1935, that is to say, only 15 years back, 2 crore and 30 lakh maunds of *ghee* was produced in this country. The production came down to one crore 40 lakh maunds in 1940 *i.e.*, within a period of five years and it was only one crore eleven lakh maunds in 1945. Now, Sir, you can yourself imagine what great scarcity of butter-milk, which is our essential food, has been brought about. It is stated on page 58 of the Milk Marketing Report that it has been calculated on the basis of one crore and eleven lakh maunds. The scarcity of *ghee* and butter-milk is a thing which the nation ought to have seriously considered. The Government very often appoints one Committee or the other. They have their Department of Food. I would like to ask the hon. Minister why the Government do not institute an enquiry whether people get butter-milk or not. I would say that they do not and cannot devote their attention towards it because it is a question that concerns poor people who have got no voice anywhere. I very well remember the principle that our Prime Minister enunciated at Nasik that whenever there was a clash of interests between the capitalists and the poor people, the interests of the latter would be upheld. I would accordingly request the Ministry to keep that principle in view and try to act according to it because I find that nobody is listening to what I am saying. I am speaking but I know that my words are falling on deaf ears because the Prime Minister and the other Ministers are talking about something else. I am sorry to say that no attention is paid to such an important matter even on a non-official day to which we devote so much time. I was saying that Mahatmaji had made numerous references to this subject. If, however, I begin to read them here it would take much time of the House. The views of Mahatmaji on the subject have been incorporated in this small book that has been published from *Wardha Go Seva Sadan*. Any hon. Member who likes to see it may do so.

Besides Mahatmaji there is another distinguished person who has expressed his opinion in imperishable words. He has said that this is a question of life and death. These are the words of our President Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Not once but on many occasions during his speeches at Amritsar, Jhajjar and at other places when he was working as Minister of Food and Agriculture he said that vegetable *ghee* was harmful not only to agriculture and cattle industry but to the country as a whole. I do not want to place before you the moral disadvantages of it at present. I am only dealing with the economic disadvantages. I cannot do better than quote figures supplied by the Government in support of my argument. According to the figures furnished by the Government the price of groundnut oil was Rs. 58 per maund while that of vegetable ghee was Rs. 91 per maund in 1950, which means that there is a difference of Rs. 24 or Rs. 25 per maund. If we calculate in tons there comes to be a difference of Rs. 650 per ton in the prices of vegetable *ghee* and groundnut oil. If two and a half lakh tons of vegetable *ghee* is produced in this country, the people have to pay annually something like 13 to 14 crores of rupees more in purchasing it despite the fact that not an ounce of fat in the oil is increased by hydrogenation. According to scientists hydrogenation makes no difference in its taste and effect on body. I would like to ask how far it is justifiable for a poor country like ours to invest a sum of Rs. 14 or 15 crores in this industry which is harmful to the people rather than useful. Why do you not allow the poor people to purchase ordinary oil which is sold at eight annas a *seer* while vegetable *ghee* is sold at a rupee per *seer*. You ask the people not to consume fresh things like oil while you substitute vegetable *ghee* in its place which may be somewhat profitable to the seller but is harmful to the purchaser.

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I would submit that when Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the Minister of Food and Agriculture he had passed orders that no more vegetable *ghee* manufacturing factories would be set up. I cannot help saying that the vested interests of the vegetable *ghee* industry are very powerful and they have even reversed the finding based on a 32 years old experiment which was being conducted not by one doctor or scientist but by a number of them *viz.* that vegetable *ghee* was injurious to health. I do not want to say anything that might hurt the feelings of the scientists because they are the educated experts of our country. But as far as those scientists are concerned who conduct research on vegetable *ghee*, I am constrained to say that their opinion is not only incorrect but biased as well because they change their opinion so very often. Sir, the result of the experiment made by doctors was first displayed by means of charts etc., in the exhibition of 1947 organised by the Government where it was shown that the fourth generation of rats who were fed on vegetable ghee either died or became impotent or were afflicted with other diseases. As soon as this was made public the Vegetable Ghee Manufacturer's Association realized that the future of the whole industry was at stake. Hence, they approached the Government of India and got the experiment conducted in a new way. I am unable to understand as to what was the necessity of getting this enquiry reviewed when the Government had already got the result of an enquiry and had taken a decision. I would give you the reasons why this review was made. It was said that the experiments made at Izzatnagar were conducted by feeding the rats on the poor diet of Bengal. Now the experiment should be made on new rats by keeping them on healthy diet. Shri Sidhva is not in the House at the moment. You may feed him with vegetable ghee ten times a day but there would be no effect on him. Here is our Chaudhary Sahib who consumes fish and what not from the early morning onwards and if you give him vegetable *ghee* for eating it would not have any effect on him. If there is going to be any effect it would be on the persons who are kept on the poor Bengali diet, the poor Madrasi diet and the poor Punjabi diet. It would have effect on the poor person who does not get vitamins in any form. I myself went to Izzatnagar with Shri Munshi but I examined the result of the previous experiment all alone. After studying the charts I came to the conclusion that vegetable *ghee* has a more pronounced effect on poor people in comparison to the people living in cities and getting good diet. I am certain that there would be no effect on our hon. Prime Minister or on Shri Munshi. But if vegetable *ghee* is given daily to a poor man it would have just that effect on him which is described by our *Vaidyas* and *Hakims*.

At last, a Committee was appointed and experiments were made at four centres. If you go through the report you would find that the position has not improved. After all what is the report? I would again request the House to examine this report with a scanning eye to find out as to how it rejects the results of the previous experiments. Scientists are a clever lot and they present their report not only on the basis of the experiments made by them but in such a way that they might not be placed in a false position. Hence, they have stated that if raw oil, refined oil and vegetable *ghee* were compared then vegetable *ghee* was not more injurious than the raw or refined oil. Sir, I think scientists have not given a more ridiculous and worthless report than this from which no conclusion can be drawn. The report of the scientists says that vegetable *ghee* is injurious only to the extent to which hydrogenation is injurious or refined oils are injurious. I am not going to disprove this report of the scientists. But, what was the result of this report? What did the manufacturers do? They launched a vigorous propaganda throughout the country. They got the statements of Shri C. B. Gupta and Shri Jairamdas Daulatram printed in the form of handbills, *viz.* that vegetable *ghee* was a wholesome, it was energetic and economical food etc. Hence Shri C. B. Gupta had particularly to issue a repudiation in one of the newspapers. He said that it was not right to associate his name with that statement because he had never made such a statement. Not only this, the statement made by Shri Jairamdas Daulatram in the House was so published as to mean that in his opinion vegetable *ghee* was wholesome and nutritious. We have got all the proceedings and it can be easily verified. He never said that vegetable *ghee* was wholesome and nutritious. But still these fellows continued to dupe the people by their false propaganda. During a conference at Jaipur Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, who was then our Minister of Food and Agriculture said that vegetable *ghee* was injurious to our country. Our respected leader Dr. Pattabhi is sitting in front of me. I fully remember his speech during which he clearly stated that vegetable *ghee* was not good for the country and this hydrogenation should be prohibited in the interests of the country. But why quote any one leader alone when I have

a galaxy of them before me who are well acquainted with the opinion of the people and their hardships. I can quote hundreds of names one after the other who have categorically stated that the manufacture of vegetable *ghee* should be banned. Acharaya Vinoba Bhave has, particularly, given a statement in this connection and I shall have to read it out here.

[SHRIMATI DURGABAI *in the Chair*]

He has stated:

> "This issue contains an article on 'artificial *ghee*' by Shree Kumarappa; it is a perfect treatment of the problem."

He is referring to an article written in the *Harijan*. Shri Bhave further says:

> "Gandhiji has also been writing on the subject; many others have urged the need of immediate action on this pressing issue. The question is quite simple. Shall we allow the cow to survive or not? If we let the cow to live it will not be any act of kindness towards the cow. The fact of the matter is that India cannot survive without her. The artificial ghee, miscalled the "Vegetable Ghee" is a perfect fraud; its colour and external appearance have been made quite identical to the genuine ghee, and hence its adulteration has become a very common device of cheating the public. There is no other alternative save that of checking the fraud through legislation. The very manufacture of artificial *ghee* should be declared criminal. The capitalists have besieged our minds on all sides; it is for the Provincial Governments to break the vicious circle. England and other European countries had to face the menace of 'margarine' against butter through legislation. India's condition in this respect is even more serious. England is non-vegetarian, with ample supplies of meat. India has no such provision; she depends mainly on milk and ghee. India can, therefore, survive only if her diet is amply supplemented by milk and its products. Hence the need of enacting stringent measures prohibiting the manufacture of artificial ghee. It is imperative for the provincial Governments to pay attention to this urgent problem without loss of time."

This was his general opinion. Besides this he made experiments on his own self with vegetable ghee which are even more illustrative and instructive. In the end he came to the conclusion that the manufacture of vegetable *ghee* should be banned. The results of those experiments are also described in this book, but I do not want to take much time of the House by reading them here. If any hon. Member likes them to be read he shall read it out.

So far as the question of this artificial *ghee* is concerned I was saying as to how many people liked it and what was the opinion of our leaders about it. May I with your permission add the name of hon. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to the galaxy of those names who are of the opinion that artificial *ghee* is not energy-giving.

The Minister of Education: (Maulana Azad): I consider oil better than the artificial *ghee*.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I would repeat it loudly and submit that the whole policy of our country is contained in these four words. If oil is of good quality then there is no doubt about the fact that the cost of a seer of this artificial *ghee* is far higher than that of a seer of oil. The words of Maulana Azad are self-explanatory and there is no need of discussing them any further. Dressing a bad man in good clothes would not bring about a change in his character. Similar is the case of this artificial *ghee;* you might present it in any form you like but though it is possible that it might attract Shri Munshi, Maulana Azad could never be allured by it. I am particularly mentioning the name of Shri Munshi because I have read many of his books but, unfortunately, I cannot give any quotation from them reflecting his views on vegetable *ghee*. Though he has not expressed his views, his conduct is in my favour because he has promised to have a colour found out by his department. If he is successful in getting a colour like that I would have nothing but congratulations for him.

At the moment the hon. Minister of Defence is not in the House. During the last session I had quoted him. The Armed Forces use vegetable *ghee*. With regret, I have to say that soldiers from the districts of Rohtak and Hissar come to us and ask us whether it was possible for them to retain their strength by consuming vegetable *ghee*. They say they would sacrifice their lives for the country but they would not like to die as patients of tuberculosis by consuming vegetable *ghee*. The hon. Minister of Defence has himself stated that the Armed Forces should be given pure *ghee* but at the same time he would not like to have

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vegetable *ghee* while he paid for pure *ghee*. Hence, he was obliged to give vegetable *ghee* to our Armed Forces. I know that the Government of India would not agree to any compromise on the issue of the diet and strength of our Armed Forces. It would not have given vegetable *ghee* to the Armed Forces if pure *ghee* was available. I asked a sailor of the Navy in Bombay as to what his diet was? He replied very promptly that they consumed *ghee* and not vegetable *ghee*. But as far as our Army is concerned, I know that perhaps the soldiers are now given vegetable *ghee* five times a week.

You might look at it from any point of view and might consider the opinion of any leader but you would come to the conclusion that they all agree to the banning of the manufacture of vegetable *ghee*. And why should it not be banned? As I have already said our country is suffering and has suffered enormous loss in the past due to the scarcity of *ghee*. But you should look to the other side as well which is also important. The other one is the moral side of it. The whole country wants that the person indulging in black-marketing should be punished. Our legislators deliver fiery speeches in the House and proclaim at the top of their voice that the severest punishment should be inflicted on the black-marketers. But to practise this white lie, to sell vegetable *ghee* in the name of pure *ghee* is not only black marketing in commodities but a black-marketing in life and death. The country has suffered to such an extent due to this that it is not possible for the common man to estimate the loss. It is a serious problem and we would have to consider it if we want to go forward in the world, if we want that nobody should sell imitation for the genuine article. What happens in daily life? If there was any insincere patriot people used to call him a bogus patriot. Now they call him a Vanaspati patriot. The word vanaspati has come to be used in that sense.

Dr. Deshmukh (Madhya Pradesh): Vanaspati politicians are to be found in large numbers.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Yes, but I am afraid lest you come to be appointed a Vanaspati Minister.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I will follow in your foot-steps; Vanaspati politician; Vanaspati Minister.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am afraid, if Ministers begin to follow common people like us, it might prove harmful to the country. The proper thing would be that we should follow the Ministers.

Anyway, if he wants to follow me I would take him to such a place where he would forget all about vegetable *ghee* and would like to have pure *ghee*. I was just referring to an important problem facing us. The Vegetable Ghee Manufacturers' Association claims that they have invested Rs. 22 crores in this industry. Fifteen thousand workers and fifty thousand stockists are engaged in this industry. What would they do with them? How are they going to provide employment to them? In this connection, I would like to submit that so far as the investment of Rs. 22 crores is concerned only ten per cent of the machinery is used for hydrogenation and 90 per cent. of it is used for refinement. There would not be any loss because the machinery could be utilised for the manufacture of non-edible oils. Thus you will see that there is no loss in banning the manufacture of vegetable *ghee*. Out of the fifteen thousand labour perhaps only five per cent are engaged in the hydrogenation work while the rest are employed in the refinement of oils. They could also be absorbed in the refining process and the stockists could very well engage themselves in selling refined oils. Therefore, to think that there would be enormous loss is totally wrong and is calculated to mislead us. On the other hand, take the case of the cattle industry where several thousand crores of rupees are involved and in which crores of poor persons of our country are engaged. What right have we got to disturb their economy? Meals are prepared for crores of people with the help of this *ghee*. Often the argument is advanced, if the manufacture of vegetable *ghee* is banned what would happen to the housewives of Delhi; how could we entertain our guests, Ministers etc.? Well, you think of two or five per cent but I am sorry to say that you have got no consideration for those people who form 99 per cent of our population. This is not a principle of democracy. You are not justified in entertaining the apprehensions that such and such thing would happen if the manufacture of vegetable *ghee* is prohibited. After all what was the condition thirty years ago when vegetable *ghee* was not being manufactured in this country; how did people manage about their food? I am confident that the same conditions would return if we ban the manufacture of vegetable *ghee*. You are victims of self-deception, a sort of mental obsession, and the moment you get yourselves relieved of it, you will find that there is no difference at all. I do

not understand why we are made to fear so much, why it is proclaimed that such and such thing would happen if its manufacture is prohibited. This argument of urban ladies in favour of vegetable *ghee* is completely unjustifiable and we should not pay any attention to it. I am sorry to say that nobody cares in the least for those cultivators who reside in millions of our villages and pray for the continuance of the Congress Government. I say you would not find democracy anywhere in this country even if you try your best. I, therefore, want to see it in the deeds of the Ministers. The fact is that two hundred Members of this House are in favour of my suggestion and I have got their signatures with me at the moment. I have got the file with me and if anybody wants to see them, I could show it to him. They are of the opinion that either its manufacture should be banned or it should be coloured. But the opinion of so many Members is equivalent to a cipher because the hon. Minister is not in its favour. It is not in his power to recommend strongly to the Government that action should be taken according to our opinion. The Congress Working Committee is the highest Committee of the Congress and we even swear by it. Three years ago it passed a resolution at Dehra Dun asking the Government to get the vegetable *ghee* coloured. For years nobody took any notice of its advice. At last this Bill was introduced and the Government appointed a Committee which I would refer to later on. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the Congress is by far the largest party in the country and the All India Congress Committee is the highest Committee of the Congress. Even this Committee passed a resolution during its Ahmedabad Session that hydrogenation should be banned. How is the A.I.C.C.'s resolution being treated today? I only request the hon. Minister to appoint a Select Committee for this Bill but he turns it down. The A.I.C.C. is the highest body of the Congress and in a way it rules over Parliament as well. The present Government and Parliament were constituted by this Committee and it is our duty to carry out its mandates because we have been sent here by it. As we obey the ruling of the Speaker or the Chairman without raising any objection similarly if a resolution is passed by the A.I.C.C. it becomes the bounden duty of this Government and of every Minister of the Congress to obey it. We are not authorised to oppose that resolution or this Bill even for a minute. If you want to have democracy you would have to act according to the opinion of the A.I.C.C. and of the two hundred Members of this House. But I am sorry to say that the Government are not prepared to accept it. I admit the fact that the Government might have to face certain difficulties in its implementation and it could say that it would take two years to implement it. But to turn it down flatly is not at all justified in my opinion. So far as public opinion is concerned, I have stated that the opinion of the Members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly is in its favour. I have got with me the signatures of 68 Members, who are in its favour, out of a total of 77. Besides this, I have got the opinions of the various Legislative Councils with me. I have got with me the signatures of six lakh people who are in favour of this suggestion that either the manufacture of vegetable *ghee* should be prohibited or it should be coloured at once.

Dr. Deshmukh: You get them to affix their signatures on a bit of paper.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Dr. Deshmukh says that I am occupied with the collection of signatures. He has given expression to a view which is an insult to the two hundred Members who have appended their signatures to it. He is not at all justified in saying so.

Dr. Deshmukh: They do it due to their love for you.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If it is so, I think you would also support my Bill. The question is not as to who have signed in its favour. I would submit that you might go to any corner of the country and ask any person and if he has not got any vested interest his one answer would be that its manufacture should be stopped. Still our Government circulated this Bill for eliciting public opinion because they wanted to cause delay. But what was the result? In the meantime six lakh persons sent their opinions to the effect that its manufacture should be prohibited and I have no doubt that if you would try to obtain the opinion of the public on this issue during the general elections, you would have the same verdict as I am placing before you. You would find that public opinion would be strongly in favour of this legislation. So, that is the position so far as public opinion is concerned. Dr. Deshmukh's interruption reminds me of yet another thing. The question arose in Madhya Pradesh wherefrom Dr. Deshmukh hails, as to what should be the attitude towards this Bill. I have with me the opinion of Madhya Pradesh Government which expressed the view that the Bill should be passed. If Dr. Deshmukh wishes, I can read that out to him for his information but that would take much time of the House. Moreover.....

An Hon. Member: Is he referring to the Government in which Dr. Deshmukh was a Minister?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I assume that Dr. Deshmukh would agree with me in this matter which relates to the welfare of the country. My submission is that a majority of those Governments which were consulted in this matter gave this very opinion that either the manufacture of *Vanaspati* should be prohibited or it should be coloured. All that I mean to suggest is that whatever angle of vision you may adopt—I do not want to take a long time of the House in reading out all these opinions; of course, if you permit I am prepared to read them but that would certainly take an hour or two of the House,—you would reach the same conclusion. Most of the hon. Members present here must have reached certain conclusions on the different views that have been expressed here. But I would like to submit that the opinions of those who have opposed the Bill should be examined in the light of two viewpoints. The first is whether they are, in some way or the other, connected with commercial industry. All commercial industries are in favour of hydrogenation and every biscuit manufacturer and *halvai* (sweets manufacturer) favours it because they have vested interests. Leaving these people aside, I can firmly declare that 90 per cent. of the doctors, of those who use *ghee* and of the legislators are in favour of this Bill. I was referring to the doctors' opinion. One hundred and forty-three doctors of Delhi have expressed the view that this Bill should be passed. The physicians of Irwin Hospital, Delhi are of the opinion that the reason why most of the people here suffer from eye diseases is the use of *vanaspati*. In addition to this I have a volume of opinion with me and if I begin to read only a portion of it, it would take days, although I am rather tempted to acquaint the House with the opinion of a few persons. The agreed opinion of the All-India Ayurvedic Conference, which represents all people concerned with Ayurveda, is that the manufacture of *vanaspati* should be put to an end altogether. They have even quoted *Shastras* in support of their contention. All *Hakims* who practice medicine, have sent quotations, which I submitted before the House on the last occasion and which I can submit again if the House so desires. They firmly opine that the manufacture of hydrogenated oils should be totally stopped. So, when we have the opinions of *Hakims*, doctors and *Vaidiyas*, the opinion of the scientists that there is no difference between raw oils and *vanaspati* has little value. Had they said that the use of *vanaspati* was not injurious to health and that it was not bad for human consumption, I would probably have not differed with them. But that is not their opinion. Their opinion is that the effects of raw oils and hydrogenated oils are not different. So, I most respectfully ask what is that viewpoint which makes you believe that this is a good thing. Various arguments are advanced. It is said that *vanaspati* being coagulated, it is convenient to carry it from one place to the other. I am prepared to admit it. It must definitely be convenient to a certain extent. But may I ask whether kerosene oil is also carried in a coagulated form in our country? Kerosene reaches every part of India in the liquid form and there is also no leakage in it. There is no doubt that hydrogenated oils cannot be so useful as compared to fresh oils. The advantages of fresh oils are non-existent in hydrogenated oils. I wish to elucidiate this from a particular viewpoint. I want to point out that the hon. Minister of Food, Shri Munshi once declared in a very strong speech delivered from the very place where he is sitting today that we would be self-sufficient in regard to our food requirements by 1951 and that the country would not have to import a single grain of food from outside. Our Prime Minister also said that we would attain self-sufficiency. But I ask where is that self-sufficiency? I would like to submit that I welcomed Shri Munshi's view and also the speech which he delivered. I feel that it was Shri Munshi alone who by his resoluteness could conduct so nicely our agricultural policies. He told us that the country would be self-sufficient in her food requirements by 1951. I believe what he has said in this connection is perfectly true. There is enough of food in the country. I am not prepared to admit what the Members of the Planning Commission have suggested in their speeches, *viz.* that there is insufficient food in the country. But even if we admit for the sake of argument that there is not enough food in the country and that millions of tons of foodgrains would have to be imported, I think Shri Munshi should not believe all such things and I trust he stands by that speech which he delivered earlier. Truth will ever remain truth, whether the Planning Commission admits it or not. Now, only 56 per cent. of the total production of groundnut is used as food and 10 per cent. is used for other purposes. I ask why the remaining 36 per cent.

is also not used as food? If this 36 per cent. is also utilized for food purposes, you can easily make up the deficiency in our food requirements. You can very well supply as food *vanaspati* cakes which are made of the remnants left after oil is extracted from the groundnut but you do not give us the groundnut itself for our consumption. This can relieve you of your worries and difficulties but how can you displease Dalda people and others? I would like the hon. Minister either to say that this argument is wrong or give reasons why groundnut cannot be included in our diet. It stands to be considered why the Government had to bring in so many commodities to serve for our food. Nobody in our country used to consume groundnut oil till the later part of the 19th century. People used coconut oil and mustard oil but they never used groundnut oil. What was the reason? In fact, groundnut oil is such a worthless oil that its use leads to innumerable diseases. I want that our people should get good stuff for eating and this *vanaspati* can be used in different other ways. I have certainly no objection if our hon. Minister, that is our Government, sends it to other countries where it is in greater demand. I suggest that if our Ministers start taking cow's milk and *ghee* their intellectual powers would be greatly sharpened and they would stop considering the matter in this way. The greatest problem of the country today is that we are not given pure and wholesome food. People eat foods which tend to blur faculties and excite passions. The use of such things cannot keep them intellectually fit. Therefore I want.....

Dr. Deshmukh: Shri Bhargava has gone pretty far: he has even touched the Ministers' intellect.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: You may look into our *Shastras*. It is written therein that the *rishis* (sages) used to keep as many as one lakh cows. There used to be cow competitions and they were betted upon. Now, surely, those people who had become experts in this art and knowledge and had raised our country to a status which no other country in the world could equal were not insane. Those people used to eat and drink these things. The conditions today are that people profess one thing and do the other. They are different within from what they are outside and these things would continue until cow's *ghee* comes to be used.

Dr. Deshmukh: Drinking has been stopped.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I do not want to take any more time but I would like to make one submission. In our districts as well as the districts neighbouring Delhi, which were at one time known as Lord Krishna's pasture land of cows, people did not know the use of meat and liquor. For generations together the elements of liquor and meat had not entered their veins until the First and Second World Wars broke out when we were made familiar with their use by the "courtesy" of others. I can say with confidence that the achievements of the brave soldiers of our country who were fed on milk and the name which they earned in Germany and Turkey cannot be equalled by any other fighters of the world. I want to submit that there should not be any such belief that the cow on whose milk I am laying so much emphasis has no food value. Possibly the educated persons of the twentieth century might not appreciate what I say. I wish our prosperous villages where *Panchayats* were held and every person used to have a cow would come back. But how could that be? A severe famine overtook the country in 1939. At that time Sir Datar Singh helped us a lot. He wrote a book which was reviewed by Mahatmaji. He stated therein that the country had undergone two great famines, one in 1900 and the other in 1901. The famine in those days was a famine of foodgrains but at that time every villager had a cow and with the help of its milk and butter they passed their days without having to flee from their homes. In the famine of 1939 this thing was absent because people had no cows. I want to submit that milk and *ghee* are so very important for our economy that I would like the hon. Ministers to appreciate their importance and help us in passing this Bill. They cannot appreciate this feeling of ours. They say they do not bother whether this is done or that. If they go and live with those poor people, they would come to know as to how this is a matter of life and death to them. Dr. Bhatnagar and other friends of mine say that this is my election stunt. Well as for elections, I cannot even say whether I would stand or not but I would like to submit that neither the hon. Ministers nor the scientists have the least idea of my feelings on the subject. When people in the country come to know that the hon. Minister is not ready to extend whole-hearted co-operation to us, what impressions would they form and in what terms would they remember the hon. Minister as well as the Congress? As I said earlier in my speech, my hon. friend Shri Munshi gave me a certificate last time on the 12th April, 1951 that I was a very reasonable man because I had said that I would not insist and that I would not object if colourisation is

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done. I would not have had anything to complain about had he done that. But I would like to tell the House at what stage this question of colourisation is at present. A Committee was set up for this purpose and what that Committee has so far done would be fully described to you by Shri Thirumala Rao, who is the President of that Committee. But I will tell you whatever I know as a member. When the said Committee was appointed, I objected to its terms of reference and its constitution. I alone was taken as a member; perhaps it was feared lest the Committee might be influenced by an evil eye. I alone was nominated as its member. I asked them to take a few other Members as also a few scientists who favoured the prohibition of *vanaspati*. But my request was turned down. Well, they have a right to do so. I accepted the membership on their assurance that they would try to have more members. So far, the Committee has met twice or thrice. Last time it.....

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Assam): On a point of order, Madam, are hon. Members allowed to speak to you privately and request you for giving them an opportunity to speak?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Bihar): I did not say any such thing.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member need not fear that he will be ignored. At the same time, may I appeal to the hon. Member who is in charge of the Bill just to take as short a time as possible? Because, his views are already well known. He may give an opportunity to other Members. The hon. Member need not think that I want to stifle his speech. Even to help him, it would be better if other Members are given a chance to express their opinion. It is now nearly 11-30. We have got only an hour and a half more. Therefore, I thought that that would be better.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I respect your advice and would not take much time in carrying out what you have said. I could never think that you would try to stifle my speech and hence there was no need to give me an assurance about the same. In obedience to your wishes I would not take much time now. All that I want is to acquaint the House of what the Committee has so far done and the latest position in that regard.

I was submitting that the Committee met twice or thrice. As to the work it has done so far, most of the discussion centered round the question whether a colour could be found by which adulteration might be checked. We hoped that the eleven laboratories, which the Prime Minister is so much proud of, and rightly so, would help us in this regard and find out such a colour. I hoped that Dr. Shanti Swaroop Bhatnagar who is an eminent scientist of our country, would lend his help to us. I had submitted to the Prime Minister at that time also that he should himself try to get such a colour discovered because I did not expect much from the scientists. I am a pure *ghee*-eater and a blunt man. Hence I speak out my views frankly and I told Dr. Bhatnagar also whatever I had spoken about him and that is on the record as well. I want to submit that.....

Shri K. M. Munshi: May I submit, Madam, that the hon. Member was not right in referring to a conversation which was outside this House? He is talking of conversations that he had with me about the formation of the committee, about the Members, and this and that.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava *rose*—

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I do not think this is a point of order. It is a comment on my speech which is not allowed to be made in this manner in the House. If it were a point of order, I would have sat down. The hon Minister has no right to comment on my speech.

Mr. Chairman: Did the hon. Minister raise a point of order?

Shri K. M. Munshi: I only wanted to make some observations.

Mr. Chairman: He has only made an observation. It is not a point of order, I would have sat down. The Members were standing at the same time.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Then, he should not have stood.

Shri K. M. Munshi: My point was this. The hon. Member was referring to a lot of conversations which took place at the time of the constitution of the Committee which was formed, and consultations which we had had together. Is this the proper place to refer to them, on the floor of the House? I have no objection; I am quite prepared to go into them. But that is not the right way. A Committee has been appointed of which the hon. Member is a Member. To say that certain scientists were excluded, and this and that is not fair.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I submit that it is not only fair but necessary also that the House should be acquainted as to the manner in which we reached certain conclusions. I am not aware of any order or convention which forbids any Member to discuss the proceedings of a Committee unless they are confidential.

Mr. Chairman: If the reference made by the hon. Member was to conversations that took place in the Committee, I do not know whether that could be allowed.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have yet to learn that conversations between two Members of a Committee cannot be referred to. If there is any convention, I would abide by it. I would request the hon. Minister who has taken exception to kindly quote chapter and verse that such conversations cannot be referred to.

But in spite of this, I would not discuss that in view of his objection. I do not want to say anything to which he may have any objection. But I must say that it was not a confidential thing. However, the question before us was whether there could be a colour which would effectively check adulteration. In fact, the problem before us has two aspects. The only purpose of finding out this colour is that adulteration should be stopped which means firstly that *vanaspati* produced in factories should come out coloured so that when it comes into the market, the buyers might know what they are buying. This is one aspect. The other is that when milk is coagulated in the night, people mix *vanaspati* with it and next day when it is churned to take out *ghee*, that *ghee* is not pure; it is mixed with *vanaspati*. This is the other aspect. How is this adulteration done? The one way is that which I have pointed out; when milk is churned next day the *ghee* which is procured in this process is already adulterated. Then the other method often adopted is to feed the cattle with *vanaspati*. To check this is very difficult. But in order to check the adulteration of that butter which is taken out by churning the milk, it is necessary that such a colour be discovered which may not be capable of being decoloured. If one adulterates *ghee* with *vanaspati*, that *vanaspati* should not get mixed up with *ghee* so completely that it might escape detection. These are two aspects of the problem. The one, as to what should be used in the factories, can be resolved easily by the Government. The Government can manage this by finding out a particular substance and mixing it with *vanaspati*. But the other question is that a person after purchasing it might not decolour it. The solution of this problem is rather difficult for the Government. Hence I requested the scientists that the colour which they find out should have the speciality of remaining constant. For this purpose, the Committee, called upon the scientists to take note of four or five points. The first was that the colour should be pleasant and beautiful. The second was that anything which was used should not be injurious to health. These were the two or three conditions. I am myself of the opinion that the thing which is to be mixed should be pleasant to look at so that the buyer should happily take it. At the same time opinion was expressed that there should not be much expenditure on that account. My view is that if colourisation involves more expenditure, but comparatively less than incurred on *ghee*, it is not unfair and the element of expenditure should not be brought in at all. Hence I submit that if they are able to find a pleasant colour to check this adulteration, well and good, otherwise there would not be much harm if it is a bit dull. Thus, out of the many things that came before us for consideration, there was one called carotine. In addition there was another substance which was described as *Ratanjot* in the newspapers. I want to draw your attention to the fact that Shri Jairamdas mentioned in his last speech about this Bill that *Ratanjot* was a thing that was in the field. One such substance was found out by Punjab Government also which is known as Orangeaus. The Punjab Government had given orders that unless that colour was mixed with *vanaspati* it could not be sold in Punjab. They had many other experiments in this regard. They knew about two or three colours more. But I regret that not being a scientist I could not work properly on this Committee. Hence I requested that other persons, specially scientists, should also come and help me so that I might be benefited by their advice. Now there are two kinds of colours, one of them being the synthetic colours which are used in edible commodities sold in the market and about which there also exists a good amount of literature. But the scientists have declared that synthetic colours would be harmful, although I know that the Punjab Government had approved the synthetic colour which I just referred to as Orangeaus. But the scientists said that it was not worth using. Similarly other substances like *Ratanjot*, which was holding the field till now, have also been declared unfit for human consumption. I would like to tell you that

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I am not prepared to agree to that opinion and I do not think it is the final decision, in regard to carotine. In my opinion it is not right to accept what the scientists have declared in this regard that the substance in question is not good. I know there are scientists who want that a solution should be found. They would first make experiments on this and then express their opinions.

Now, this carotine is prepared from the carrot which is abundantly grown in India. One of its advantages, it is said, is that it contains vitamin A which is found in *ghee* but is absent in *vanaspati*. Thus carotine can compensate the absence of that vitamin. So, the scientists hold that it is the best substance and that it contains matter which would also make up the deficiency of vitamin A in *vanaspati* as it is used in the country. Therefore so far as making up any deficiency in *vanaspati* is concerned, I am in complete agreement with them. I want that those who use *vanaspati* should at least get nutritious *vanaspati*. I am quite prepared to agree to the mixing of this substance which contains vitamin A which is found in *ghee* but not in *vanaspati*. But this carotine is not a new thing. It was rejected formerly, because on heating its colour turns yellowish, as that of cow's butter. Thus the disadvantage was there, that on heating it would have the same colour as cow's *ghee* and it would again be used for adulterating *ghee*. Hence I wanted that the colour should be constant. According to the scientists themselves, their efforts have not yet exhausted. They claim that after some time they might be able to find out a colour which is both constant and harmless. I cannot say how far is their claim correct. I know that about a year and a half ago, Shri Jairamdas Daulatram said from this very place that the scientists had been working on this thing for a long time. But they have not yet been successful. I know that when Shri Munshi has admitted, he must have also made efforts to get a colour discovered by the scientists. But I do not know where the matter stands. I am not a scientist but I can say that if efforts are made earnestly, it is not impossible to find a colour which fulfils our requirements. I have not given up all hope in this behalf.

I therefore urged the Government for the Bill to be referred to a Select Committee so that in place of me alone the whole House may be in possession of that Bill and help in finding out a colour which may prove useful for our people. I maintain that such a colour must be found out if sincere efforts are made. Hence no stone should be left unturned in finding out a colour which is perfectly harmless. I cannot say whether such a colour would be found out or not and hence I leave the entire matter to the House.

So, when this Bill was brought before the House on the 12th April, an amendment was moved that it should be passed in a form that the entire matter may be left to the vested interests and the Government. If a colour is discovered, then *vanaspati* should be coloured failing which hydrogenation should be stopped. But that amendment could not be passed. The Government did not want that it should be bound by any commitment. It is not prepared to accept dehydrogenation on principle. If Government believes in colourisation, it should take it to its logical conclusion. Last time when this Bill was taken up, Shri Mukut Bihari Lal asked hon. Shri Munshi whether he accepted colourisation. But his reply was non-committal. He said that the Government was not committed to any policy. I regret the conduct of the Government with regard to colourisation, that it should not want to be bound by any policy. They are the masters of their own policy, they can if they so choose, equivocate.

I want to submit before the House that there are only two ways to solve this problem. Either hydrogenation should be stopped or colourisation be introduced. If the Government do not want to stop hydrogenation, it should at least see that *vanaspati* comes out coloured from the factories because that is the only way by which adulteration can be stopped. The Government may not agree to it today but it shall have to agree in the future. It will ever remain a bone of contention between us and the Government and I hope that the new Parliament, when it comes after six months, would certainly end this dispute.

I submit that today is practically the last day for discussion on *vanaspati*. Nobody knows who would come here in future and what they would do. Hence I respectfully submit that the hon. Minister, by starting the colourisation of *vanaspati* at least in the intervening period, can take the credit and also honour his promise. I would say that if no other colour can be mixed with *vanaspati* then they should at least mix the colour proposed by Shri Satish Chandra, as they have promised.

In the end, I would again submit that this matter should be considered with a cool head and then a decision should be taken which might satisfy the people of the country and infuse a new life in them. The decision should not be such as might give people an opportunity to say that the Government in whom they reposed their confidence failed to live up to it.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

"That the Bill to provide for the prohibition of manufacture and import of hydrogenated vegetable oils, be taken into consideration."

Prof. K. K. Bhattacharya (Uttar Pradesh): I have stood up to give my full support to the motion made by my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. As the professor in one of the premier Universities of India, I have full experience of how the standard among our students has been going down. Two years ago a letter of the hon. Prime Minister was communicated by the Education Ministry to the Vice-Chancellor of our University and as the Dean of the Faculty of Law I was the recipient of that letter. That letter contained the opinion of the non-official member of the Union Public Service Commission on the deplorable standards to which the students of our Universities have gone down. Now, when that letter reached us I sent a reply to it. I had the privilege of knowing most of the students and I knew the conditions under which they were working, labouring and living and I stated that one of the fundamental reasons for this lowering of the standards was the bad condition in which the students lived, their bad diet and let me tell you, here and now, that *Vanaspati* has been having a most pernicious effect on our student community. I must state it quite categorically that if we are sincere in believing and professing that the students of today are the leaders of tomorrow, then it is up to us to see that these young lads are fed properly and allowed to work in conditions which conduce to the raising of their standards of efficiency. If you give them faked *ghee*, that is, *vanaspati* and they read and read from hour to hour, day in and day out, that will be a mockery. Therefore, I say in all sincerity that it is high time that we stop the manufacture of *vanaspati*.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): May I interrupt the hon. Member to ask whether he has been brought up on *Vanaspati*?

Prof. K. K. Bhattacharya: No, I was not brought up on that, that is why I can shout like this and shout far more, if necessary. In 1936 when I joined the Allahabad University I asked the students about their diet and except probably one boy or two boys there was not a single student who did not say that he consumed *ghee* and half a seer or one seer of milk—pure *ghee* and milk—brought from their homes. That was before World War Second. But today they do not get even a drop of *ghee*, not a drop of milk. When I ask them "Do you take milk?", they say "Wherefrom shall we get milk? If we did not take tea we may not even know the colour of milk". That is their deplorable condition. It is said that the students of today must be trained as the future leaders of the country. Is this the food to be given to such future leaders of the country? Here and now and immediately a ban must be imposed on *vanaspati*. If the Government cannot do it at least let them take courage in both hands and see that it is put on the market as a coloured article and not as faked *ghee*. If you go to the market and ask for *ghee* at rupees six a seer you may not get it. And if you offer rupees seven per seer you may get it but nobody can be sure whether it is pure *ghee* or mixed vegetable *ghee*.

Why do you allow hydrogenation to take place? The Food Minister has not explained to us why he is allowing hydrogenation of oils. It should be sold as vegetable oils only. By the process of hydrogenation a very good shape or form is given to a monstrous commodity and it is sold as vegetable *ghee* or *vanaspati*. I am told on the highest authority that it is definitely a harmful thing and I can tell you that it has a baneful effect upon the mind of especially elderly people. The Government should stop hydrogenation of oils immediately.

What then is the indirect result? There is no necessity for *ghee* today. Is it the policy of the Government that there should be no *ghee* in the country? How are you going to protect the cow if you do not ban *vanaspati*? Therefore it is essential that this pernicious article should either go out or it should be sold in its proper form. Otherwise, you are playing with the health of millions and millions of our countrymen. This has been going on for years together and it is high time that you cry halt to this policy.

Mr. Chairman: I might tell hon. Members that those who have already expressed their opinions on this particular subject should not be quite anxious to speak. If time permits I would certainly give them the chance. But perhaps the House would like to hear new voices.

Shri V. J. Gupta (Madras): I find that there is considerable controversy about the production, sale and use of *vanaspati*. I find so many gentlemen speaking against *Vanaspati*. If one is to see realities, he will see that it is considered as the poor man's *ghee*. Before we discuss the merits or demerits of *vanaspati* let us understand what exactly it is.

Vanaspati is a deodorized, decolourised and hydrogenated vegetable oil. The hydrogenation is for coagulating it into a solid or semi-solid mass. Without deodorisation or decolourisation you cannot have good *vanaspati*. In the bazaar we ordinarily get edible oils in their raw condition with all their impurities and people have, of necessity, to use them in that condition. If *vanaspati* is used the advantage is that we use the edible oils free from their impurities. In our parts we consider gingelly oil as the best medium for cooking but what one gets in the market is neither satisfactory nor good. If one wants good gingelly oil he should get the seeds and have the oil extracted in his presence. That is not possible for all people. In the case of *vanaspati* the bad effects of these oils are removed as also their unpleasant odour, so that the edible oils come to us in the best possible condition. In all first rate hotels and restaurants you find in big letters the inscription "All preparations made in *Vanaspati* or *dalda*." That is because people know that *vanaspati* stands at a higher level as a cooking medium among all oils.

My friends have some objection that coagulated *vanaspati* has the appearance of *ghee* and therefore there is the danger of its being sold as *ghee*. Let us look at the position of *ghee* in the country. Do people get sufficient *ghee* and pure *ghee*? Only the rich and well-to-do people who have cows or she-buffaloes can enjoy the luxury of pure *ghee*. In the bazaar though it is called the best *ghee*, it is a highly adulterated *ghee*. That *ghee* is adulterated with so many things, even with animal fat, with the result that vegetarians who would not touch animal fat have to eat it in the form of adulterated *ghee*. Even banana juice is mixed with *ghee* and all this happens every day.

Vanaspati is not bad nor injurious to health. Some say that it contains some nickel salts in the process and they are injurious. That may be true but they are only catalytic agents and do not form part of *vanaspati*. If any traces of these nickel salts are left in *vanaspati* they can be easily detected by Government officials and the factories can be directed to remove all traces of nickel from *vanaspati*. Thus we can have *vanaspati* without nickel or other injurious salts.

Even if *vanaspati* looks like *ghee* are we to rush to the conclusion that we are injuring the interests of the cow or doing anything against the protection of cows? As a matter of fact the cows in this country are not sufficient to supply milk to all our people including children. That is why we are getting shiploads of condensed milk and milk powders from foreign countries. Then why should you fear that *vanaspati* will come in the way of increasing the cattle wealth of our country? I do not think that the protection of the cow will be affected by the manufacture of *vanaspati* and its consumption by people. Ever since this controversy arose in this House I may tell the House that I have been using *vanaspati* exclusively for all preparations in my own household and I have not found anything bad in it.

Seth Govind Das: After ten years you will feel it.

Shri V. J. Gupta: I am already past sixty and after ten years I do not know whether I will be in a position to know its effects. Even in hospitals they use only vegetable *ghee* for their preparations to feed the patients.

Seth Govind Das: It is not a good thing, it is a bad thing.

Shri V. J. Gupta: What is the alternative? You are not able to get pure *ghee*, nor even pure vegetable oil. Are we to do away with all these cooking media? In my opinion, of all these cooking media *vanaspati* is the best: it does not injure the interest of cow protection, nor injure the health of the people, nor even affect the lives of the poor people. Some say that *vanaspati* is freely mixed with *ghee* and that admixture is sold as pure *ghee*. Why should you take that? Why should you go to the bazaar and take the adulterated *ghee*? In our parts we get butter from the adjoining villages and prepare pure *ghee* out of it at home itself. Anyone can do so if he is particular of having pure *ghee*. Instead of prohibiting *vanaspati*, I may suggest to the Government the probihition of selling of *ghee* in the bazaar. *Ghee* that is sold in the bazaar is adulterated and is not pure. But even then instead of mixing so many other dirty things with *ghee*, if *vanaspati* is mixed where is the harm? *Vanaspati* may be an adulterant but it is not harmful to the human system. Some gentlemen suggest the colouring of *vanaspati* so that it may not be mixed with *ghee*. But coloured *vanaspati* will not be liked by our ladies nor will we like any preparation made of coloured *vanaspati* or of coloured oil.

Seth Govind Das: It will get a beautiful colour.

Shri V. J. Gupta: I suggest to the manufacturers that if they can impart an odour as good as that of ghee, it will be much better; we need not depend upon cow's or buffalo's ghee.

Some people quote Mahatma Gandhi and say that Mahatma Gandhi also objected to the use of vanaspati. Are we following all the precepts of Mahatmaji? He preached to us not to wear shoes made of skins of animals killed in the butcher-house; he wanted us to use only shoes made of skins of dead animals. Are we doing it? Some time back the Madras Government wanted to dispense with all the spindles in the cloth mills and only depend on hand-spun and hand-woven yarn. It is a good idea, but can we implement it? Can we imagine that a country can get on only with hand-woven cloth? The times are changing; we cannot go back to old ways. In the matter of vanaspati, I say we want some pure cooking medium. My friend said that we must give pure ghee to the people. Well, what is the quantity of oil produced in this country and what is the quantity of vanaspati produced? Vanaspati forms only an infinitesimal part of all the edible oils produced in the country. So, if you want to give up the use of vanaspati you are at liberty to do so because there are so many other edible oils. But why prohibit the manufacture of a pure medium of cooking? Vanaspati is largely used by bakers and biscuit manufacturers; if we stop manufacture of vanaspati these people will have to run to foreign countries to get margarine which is nothing but vanaspati in a different form. If you say you do not want vanaspati, and if we have a large production of it, well, let us export it and get money in return. It is unthinkable, in my opinion, that we should stop such a big industry. Let us not go back to the old times in our pursuits of life. Let us adopt all these new things. So many crores have been spent on this industry, but I do not mind wasting it away in one moment if only it is proved that vanaspati is bad or injurious—but it is not so. There are two opinions on the question and much propaganda is being carried on by interested parties on both sides. What I say is that this product does not harm the health of the people and therefore it is not a subject on which we need waste our time discussing it. My prayer to the hon. Mover is this. If he is not satisfied with vanaspati and does not want to take it, let him have half a dozen cows in his house and let him be satisfied with pure ghee. But let him not deprive millions of people of enjoying a really worthy cooking medium.

I oppose the Bill and request the hon. Mover to withdraw it.

12 NOON

डा० राम सुभाग सिंह : सभानेत्री महोदया, मैं आप का बहुत कृतज्ञ हूं कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौक़ा दिया। साथ ही मैं अपने साथी श्री रोहिणी कुमार जी का भी आभारी हूं कि उन्होंने कहा कि उन्हें मेरे प्रति कोई ऐतराज़ नहीं है।

आज जो यह विधेयक पंडित ठाकुर दास जी ने सभा के सामने उपस्थित किया है उस का मुख्य ध्येय है कि भारत में शुद्ध घी उत्पादन करने के लिये कोई प्रयास किया जाय। अब तक इस दिशा में गवर्नमेंट ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है, इस के लिये कुछ भाइयों को नाराज़गी है और गुप्ताजी जैसे महाशय को खुशी है कि वेजिटेबिल घी (vegetable ghee) का उत्पादन यहां जारी रखना चाहिये। कुछ लोगों ने यह भी कहा कि यहां वैज्ञानिकों ने यह राय दी है कि वेजिटेबिल घी अच्छा होता है और कुछ लोगों ने कहा है कि उन की राय में यह ठीक नहीं होता। मैं नहीं समझता कि यहां के साइन्टिस्टस (scientists) लोग जो राय देते हैं वह राय उचित ही होती है, क्योंकि डिवैलुएशन (Devaluation) के मामले में हिन्दुस्तान भर के अर्थशास्त्रियों ने भारत सरकार को यह राय दी थी कि डिवैलुएशन करना चाहिये; लेकिन वह राय इतनी ग़लत साबित हुई है कि भारत सरकार को पाकिस्तान सरकार के सामने झुकना पड़ा। उसी तरह शायद वैज्ञानिकों की राय भी ठीक न हो। अगर इसी तरह से उन की राय भी ग़लत साबित हुई तो हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के साथ वह लोग खिलवाड़ करेंगे।

[डा० राम सुभाग सिंह]

हमारे यहां के भूतपूर्व निवासी साधारणतः हमेशा सुखी रहे हैं और सब यह चाहते रहे हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा गाय की सेवा करें। अगर इस में धार्मिक प्रश्न को छोड़ भी दें और हम उस पर जोर न देना चाहें कि धार्मिक दृष्टि से कोई गाय की सेवा करे तो सिर्फ़ आर्थिक दृष्टि से ही हम को मालूम होगा कि भारत की सारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था गाय पर ही निर्भर करती है। इस लिये हम लोग जितनी ही ज्यादा सेवा गाय की करेंगे उतना ही ज्यादा हमारा विकास मुमकिन होगा।

अगर लोग इस पर ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं देते हैं तो उस में उत्तर या दक्षिण भारत का सवाल नहीं है। पंडित जी ने कहा कि उत्तर भारत की रोटी निर्भर करती है गाय के ऊपर। गुप्ता जी ने कुछ दूसरा ही कहा। साफ़ साफ़ खंडन तो नहीं किया लेकिन किया। मैं इन सब झमेलों में नहीं पड़ना चाहता और इस में कोई ऐसी बात भी नहीं है। दक्षिण उत्तर का कोई सवाल नहीं है, गाय सब के लिये प्रिय है। यहां ट्रेक्टर का न दक्षिण में ज्यादा प्रचार है न उत्तर में कम। इस लिये इस प्रश्न को हम लोगों को सिर्फ़ आर्थिक दृष्टि से देखना चाहिये।

जब हम इस दृष्टि से देखते हैं तो भी देखते हैं कि सरकार अब तक इस में असफल रही। दुनिया भर में जो लोग आमिष भोजन करते हैं उन लोगों के यहां गायों की ज्यादा से ज्यादा सेवा की जाती है और वहां की सरकारें भी गायों की तरक्की करने के लिये बहुत सहायता करती हैं। तो क्या बात है कि उन देशों में गायों की सेवा तथा उन के विकास के लिये वहां की सरकारें जितनी सहायता देती हैं उतनी भारत सरकार अब तक भी नहीं देती। जो कुछ भी डेरी (dairy) विभाग के लिये जगह निश्चित की गई, चाहे जितना रुपया गवर्नमेंट की ओर से खर्च किया गया उस से कोई लाभ नहीं होता। आज ही थिरुमल राव जी ने कबूल किया है। इस से यह मालूम होता है कि या तो सरकार जान-बूझ कर घाटा उठा रही है या उसे यह आता ही नहीं कि उस रुपये का किस तरह से सदुपयोग किया जा सकता है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार को पहले अपनी नीति दुरुस्त करनी चाहिये कि कृषि तथा गो सेवा एवं गो-विकास के बारे में हमारी नीति यह है।

इसी तरह से दूसरी चीजों को देखिये। सरकार कृषि का भी प्रचार करती है और वन महोत्सव भी मनाती है। इस के बारे में बहुत काम भी हुआ है; लेकिन गाय के बारे में सरकार ने अब तक कोई नीति निश्चित नहीं की है कि गाय की तरक्की के लिये क्या किया जाये। जिस तरह से वन महोत्सव मनाते हैं, अगर गाय महोत्सव मनायें और उन सबों के उद्धार के लिये उपाय करें तो इस के लिये बहुत कुछ किया जा सकता है। हम से सरकार की ओर से पूछा जा सकता है कि हम लोग इस स्थिति में नहीं हैं कि जिस तरह से मुल्क में और और चीजों को विकसित किया जा सकता है उसी तरह से गायों की सेवा की जा सकती है, लेकिन इस तरह से लोग सेवा नहीं करते तो उस में सरकार का क्या दोष है। लेकिन मैं गवर्नमेंट को यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट की ही ग़लती और गवर्नमेंट की इन्कन्सिस्टेन्ट पालिसी (inconsistent policy) के कारण ही हिन्दुस्तान की यह दशा है, क्योंकि संसार में जो दूसरे विकसित देश हैं जब वहां के लोग गाय पालते हैं और उस का पालन करने में जीवन बिताते हैं उन को वहां की सरकारें हर तरह से मदद करती हैं। अभी मान लीजिये कि रेडियो (Radio) का सवाल उठा

था, कम्युनिकेशन्स मिनिस्टर (Minister of Communications) ने जवाब देते हुए कहा कि यह सवाल उन के सामने आया ही नहीं। अब अगर हम यह प्रचार करना चाहें कि गायों की सेवा करनी चाहिये, किसानों के बीच इस का प्रचार करना चाहें तो वह बेचारे पढ़े लिखे तो हैं नहीं। आज़ाद साहब के पास इतना रुपया नहीं है और चार बरस में यह हो नहीं सका कि किसानों को अच्छी तरह से पढ़ना-लिखना सिखा सकें। तो दूसरा ज़रिया रेडियो का बच जाता है। उस पर आप ने इतनी लाइसेन्स फी (licence fee) लगा दी है कि पता नहीं यह लाइसेन्स का रुपया नहीं लिया जायगा, तो यह गवर्नमेन्ट चलेगी या नहीं।

आप अमरीका को देखें, वहां एक पैसा रेडियो के लिये नहीं लिया जाता। हर किसान बिना लाइसेन्स के रेडियो रख सकता है। यहां का किसान अपने पास से कैसे इतना खर्च कर सकता है। उसका खर्च तो चलता नहीं। उन को भला कैसे मालूम हो कि आज मुन्शी जी का भाषण हुआ है। इस को यहां के किसान समझ नहीं सकते हैं। वह यह भी नहीं जानते हैं कि उन का कोई कृषि मंत्री भी है। वह नहीं जानते कि मिनिस्टर क्या होता है, या यह कि वन महोत्सव क्या है। अगर देहातों में रेडियो बंटवा दिये जायें, उन का लाइसेन्स का रुपया लेना बन्द कर दिया जाय, उन के लिये प्रोग्राम (programme) ब्रोडकास्ट (broadcast) किये जायें तो कितना अच्छा हो। कोई किसान मान लीजिये कि गांव के जंगल में गाय चरा रहा है वहां वह सुन सकता है कि किस तरह से गाय की सेवा करनी चाहिये। लेकिन गवर्नमेन्ट के अन्दर सोचने की ताकत तो है नहीं। तमाम गड़बड़ी इसी लिये हो जाती है।

इसी तरीके से दूसरे काम भी इस सिलसिले में हम कर सकते हैं। एक दूसरा ज़रिया यह है कि हम देखते हैं कि किसानों का जो उत्पादन होता है, जो भी अन्न वह पैदा करते हैं उस को गवर्नमेन्ट कम रेट (rate) पर खरीदती है। यह ग़लत है। बाज़ार का जो भाव है उस से सरकार उन को कम न दे। इस तरह से आप किसानों को फ़ायदा पहुंचा सकते हैं। इस से उन की क्रय शक्ति बढ़ेगी। आप किसानों को रुपया दीजिये ताकि वे अपनी गायों को खिला सकें। आज हमारे किसानों के हाथ में पैसा नहीं है, वे गाय को कहां से खिला सकते हैं। जब गाय कम खायेगी तो कम दूध देगी। अगर किसानों के पास ज्यादा रुपया रहेगा तो वे गाय को ज्यादा अच्छा खाना खिला सकेंगे और इस लिये उन की गाय ज्यादा दूध देगी। इसी तरह से गवर्नमेन्ट की तरफ से जो भाव निश्चित किया जाता है किसानों को उस से कोई मदद नहीं मिलती है न गवर्नमेन्ट की तरफ़ से कोई सब्सिडी (subsidy) मिलती है। आज भी १३ रुपया मन चावल हम लोगों के यहां सरकार खरीदती है और बेचती है २८ रुपया मन। यह इन्कन्सिस्टेन्सी (inconsistency) जब तक सरकार दूर नहीं करेगी, जो किसान गाय पालते हैं उन को ज्यादा नहीं देगी, उन का जो हक़ है उतना नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक वे न गाय की सेवा करेंगे और न देश की सेवा करेंगे चाहे मुन्शी जी या हमारे और मंत्री कितना ही ज़ोर लगाते रहें। राष्ट्र के हित के लिये सरकार को जनता की तरफ़ ध्यान देना चाहिये

तीसरी चीज़ यह है कि खेती का सवाल लिया जाय। सरकार कहती है कि हम को अन्न अधिक उपजाना है, हम को अपनी पैदावार बढ़ाना है, पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये मुन्शी जी ज़ोर देते रहे। भारत सरकार ने

[डा० राम सुभाग सिंह]

करोड़ों रुपया, शायद पच्चीस करोड़ रुपया किसानों को दिया है। लेकिन मैं ने अपने ज़िले की अनालिसिस (analysis) की है। मेरे ज़िले में पच्चीस लाख किसान बसते हैं और उन में से बहुत से ऐसे होंगे जिन के पास बीस बीघे से कम ज़मीन होगी। लेकिन जो सरकारी मदद मिली है उस में बीस बीघे से कम वाले को कोई हिस्सा नहीं मिला। जो हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की तरफ़ से खाने की पैदावार के लिये हमें रुपया मिला है या गाय की तरक्की के लिये उस में से बीस बीघे से कम ज़मीन वाले को कुछ नहीं मिला है, हालांकि गायों का पालन वही करते हैं। बड़े लोग, यानी बीस बीघे से ज्यादा वाले, न तो गाय का पालन करते हैं न गाय को अपने हाथ से खिलाते हैं; क्योंकि गायों को खुद खिलाना उन की शान के खिलाफ़ समझा जाता है।

जो मदद गवर्नमेन्ट की ओर से मिलती है वह भी बड़े बड़े किसानों को मिलती है। इसलिये गवर्नमेन्ट जो मदद करती है उस से और संहार होता है। दूसरे मुल्कों में जो छोटे होते हैं उन को मदद दी जाती है क्यों कि वही वास्तव में काम करते हैं।

इन सब कारणों से हमारे किसान भी कमज़ोर हैं। गवर्नमेन्ट समझती नहीं कि उन को किस तरह से मज़बूत बनावे। जब तक वह उनको मज़बूत बनाना नहीं जानेगी तब तक चाहे वह रुपया बरबाद भले ही कर ले, मगर कोई फ़ायदा नहीं होगा और जब तक फायदा नहीं होगा तब तक गायों की सेवा नहीं हो सकेगी।

गवर्नमेन्ट को हिम्मत नहीं है कि वह एडल्टरेशन (adulteration) को रोक सके। हमारे गुप्ता जी ने कहा कि अगर वनस्पति में घी मिला दिया जाये तो क्या है? और देशों में मार्जेरीन (margarine) मिलाया जाता है। वह भी वनस्पति की तरह का होता है। पर दूसरे देशों में हर चीज़ अलग अलग रहती है। बटर (butter) अलग रहता है और मार्जेरीन अलग रहती है। अगर आप बैस्टार्ड (bastard) साबित होना चाहते हैं तो इन को मिलाते रहिये। अलग अलग रखना ठीक है, जो चाहे वह ले सकता है। इसलिये एडल्टरेशन बन्द होना चाहिये।

पंजाब में कुछ कड़ाई की गई है, लेकिन यहां खुद दिल्ली में और तो और यहां पार्लियामेंट में जो चीजें बिकती हैं वह तो किसी भले आदमी के खाने लायक़ नहीं होती। गवर्नमेन्ट को इतनी भी हिम्मत नहीं है कि वह इस एडल्टरेशन को रोक दे। राष्ट्रीय सरकार को तो इतनी मज़बूती रखनी चाहिये। इन छोटी छोटी चीजों का राष्ट्र के जीवन पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है। गवर्नमेन्ट को चाहिये कि वह मज़बूत क़दम उठावे और इस को खतम करे।

इस के अलावा जो कलकत्ता वग़ैरह बड़े शहरों में मवेशी काटे जाते हैं उन को भी रोकने के लिये सरकार के सामने कोई साफ़ नीति नहीं है। लाइव स्टाक के डेवेलेपमेंट (development of livestock) के लिये गवर्नमेंट बंगलौर में स्कीम खोल रही है। एक सवाल के जवाब में श्री विरुमल राव ने ऐसा कहा था। अच्छा तो यह होता कि यह स्कीम किसी ऐसी जगह खोली जाती जैसा कि कलकत्ता वग़ैरह में, जहां कि बहुत ज्यादा पशु स्लाटर (slaughter) किये जाते हैं। वहां पर जो गायें सूख जाती हैं, उन को स्लाटर (slaughter) कर

दिया जाता है । अगर ऐसी जगहों में यह स्कीम खोली जाती तो उन गायों को खरीद कर सौ या दो सौ मील ले जाकर उन के लिये चरागाह बना कर वहां उन को रखा जाता । अगर ऐसा किया जाये तो इस से बहुत फ़ायदा हो सकता है ।

किसी नैगेटिव पालिसी (Negative policy) से काम नहीं चलेगा। कोई पाजिटिव पालिसी (Positive policy) होनी चाहिये । गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि वह अपनी नीति घोषित करे और कहे कि हम हर चीज़ को अपनी अपनी जगह पर पनपने का मौक़ा देंगे । आप से जितना हो सके आप वनस्पति को पनपाइये लेकिन इस का यह मतलब तो नहीं होना चाहिये कि आप एक को पनपाने के लिये दूसरे को सुखा दें । गवर्नमेंट जो करोड़ों रुपया बरबाद कर रही है अगर उसे उन किसानों को बांट दिया जाय जिन के पास बीस बीघा से कम ज़मीन है, तो बहुत फ़ायदा हो सकता है । मगर मैं गवर्नमेंट की तरफ़ से बंटवाने के पक्ष में नहीं हूं । हम देखते हैं कि जो हमारे ऐग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट (Agriculture Department) की तरफ़ से रुपया बंटता है वह बरबाद होता है, क्योंकि उस के जो अफ़सर हैं उन को ऐग्रीकल्चर के बारे में तनिक भी ज्ञान नहीं है ।

हमारे मुन्शी साहब ने हम से कहा था कि लेंड आर्मी (Land Army) बनाओ, और उस के लिये अपने नाम रजिस्टर (register) कराओ । हम ने नाम रजिस्टर कराये । उन्हों ने हम को लिखा कि मिनिस्टर साहब से मिलो । उन के पास तो मैं नहीं गया क्योंकि मुझे वक्त नहीं था । लेकिन मैं सेक्रेटरी (Secretary) से मिलने गया। लेकिन उन को पता भी नहीं था कि लेंड आर्मी क्या चीज़ है। इस से तो अच्छा यह हो कि यह काम आप किसी किसान को दें जो कि इन से ज्यादा अच्छा काम कर सकेगा । यह आप के सेक्रेटरी चार चार हज़ार रुपया तनख्वाह लेते हैं, मगर काम कुछ नहीं करते हैं । इन चीज़ों को देख कर मैं कहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट कोई निश्चित नीति अपनावे और यह मज़ाक की चीजें न करे । हिम्मत के साथ आइये और किसानों की सेवा कीजिये । अगर किसान मज़बूत होगा तो गाय की सेवा कर सकेगा और अगर गाय की सेवा अच्छी तरह से होगी तो उन्हें दूध और घी मिलेगा और उस से देश का कल्याण होगा और एडल्टरेशन अपने आप ही बन्द हो जायगा ।

(English translation of the above speech)

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Madam, I am very grateful to you for having given me the opportunity to express my views in the House on this occasion. At the same time I am no less grateful to my hon. colleague Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri for he readily acceded to my wish and said that he had no objection.

The Bill moved in the House by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava aims at accelerating the efforts to increase the production of pure *ghee* in the country. The Government has failed to take proper steps in this direction and many of our friends are not happy over this attitude. On the other hand, some gentlemen like Shri Gupta bear the conviction that the production of vegetable *ghee* should continue. According to some persons scientists have given their opinion in favour of vegetable *ghee* while some have refuted that contention. I do not think opinions expressed by scientists here are always sound. We know all the economists of India advised the Government of India that devaluation of currency was in the interests of the country, but we found that this was not actually so. The opinion thus expressed proved to be wholly incorrect and the Government of India had to submit to the Government of Pakistan. In the same manner, if the opinions as expressed by the scientists would come out wrong, they would be deemed to have been playing with the life of the people.

In ancient days people in this country, generally speaking, have re-

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mained happy and they were all fond of tending the cows as much as possible. Even if we leave aside the religious question involved in it and do not stress that aspect of the problem but see to it purely from the economic point of view, we would appreciate that India's entire economy rests upon the cow. Hence the more we serve the cow, the more would be the possible scope for our development.

People do not properly concentrate their attention on this factor. There is no question of North India or South India in this. Pandit Bhargava has said that the living in North India depends mainly upon the cow. Shri Gupta has expressed a different view. Although he did not openly refute that proposition he did express somewhat divergent views. I do not wish to go into this controversy, in fact there is not much of a controversy. The cow is loved all over the country; there is no question of North or South in this regard. Neither in the South nor in the North of the country are tractors commonly used in agriculture. Hence, we have to view this question purely from the economic point of view.

Even when we approach this problem from this angle, we find that the Government have failed in tackling it properly. Cow is served most where people are non-vegetarian and the Governments there too do a lot for the improvement of the breed of the cow. What is the reason then that the Government of India do not do even what those Governments do in their own countries. Whatever has been done for establishing dairy-farms and whatever amount has been given for this purpose, it has yielded no fruit. All this has been admitted by Shri Thirumala Rao in his speech just today. It shows that either the Government are wasting this money deliberately or they do not know how to use it properly. So I think first of all the Government should clarify their policy about agriculture and about cow protection and cow development.

In the same manner let us take other things as well. The Government do propaganda for the development of Agriculture and at the same time celebrate *Vanamahotsava* as well. Much has been done in this connection but no definite policy has been laid down by the Government for the improvement and development of the cow. Much can be done for improving the breed of cows by celebrating *Go-Mahotsava* (Cow-festivals) and by adopting other methods just as we celebrate *Vanamahotsava* and other festivals. The Government can better ask us as to why we do not take steps to improve and develop the breed of cows in the same manner as we take steps to develop other things and that it was no fault of theirs if we do not do anything in this direction. But I would like to tell them that because of the wrong and inconsistent policy of the Government our country has come down to such a low state. In other developed countries of the world we find that people, who rear cows, are given every sort of assistance by the Government. Take, for instance, the question of radio which has been raised just now. While replying to it the hon. Minister of Communications revealed that the Government had received no such suggestion so far. Our countrymen being illiterate, we experience difficulties in propagating the principle of cow-rearing among them. Maulana Azad has not sufficient finances with the help of which he could have educated the people within four years' time. The other alternative that remains is radio. You have imposed such heavy licence fees in respect of it that it seems as if the very existence of the Government depends upon the charging of such a high rate of licence fee.

Look at America; not a single pie is charged there by way of radio licence-fee. Every farmer can keep a radio without caring for a licence. How can a peasant here meet such an expenditure? Not to speak of keeping a radio it is difficult for him to make his both ends meet. How is he going to hear the speech of Shri Munshi? The peasantry is not in a position to understand him. They do not even know whether they have any Minister of Agriculture. They do not even know what is meant by a Minister and what is the idea behind the *Vanamahotsava* celebrations. It would certainly be a welcome thing if radios could be distributed in villages without charging any licence fees from the people, and special programmes were broadcast for them. Take, for instance, the case of a peasant who may be tending his cow in a meadow. He can easily listen there through a radio as to how a cow should be tended. But, unfortunately, the Government lacks the thinking faculty, with the result that we have all these troubles.

Similarly, we can do other things as well in this connection. We purchase foodgrains at lesser prices from the peasants, which is not at all fair. The Government should not pay them less as compared to what they receive in the market. You can benefit the farmers by doing so. Their purchasing

power would thus increase. Give the farmers more money so that they may be able to feed their cattle. Our farmers are empty-handed at present, wherefrom can they feed their cattle? It is natural for a cow to give less milk when it takes less fodder. If the farmers could have more money, they could feed their cows well and in return could give more milk. So the rates which are being fixed up by the Government are of no good to the peasants, nor are they being given any subsidy. Even today the Government purchases rice at the rate of Rs. 13/- a maund from the cultivators and, at the same time, sells it at the rate of Rs. 28/- per maund to the consumers. So long as this inconsistency remains and the Government do not give to cultivators what is their due, they would be able to serve neither their cows nor their country—whatever be the emphasis that our Shri Munshi or any other Minister may lay on it. It is, therefore, high time that, in national interest, the Government should focus their attention on public welfare.

Thirdly, the question of agriculture should be taken up without delay. Our Government proclaim that it is their policy to grow more food and increase the overall production. Shri Munshi also stresses this point. The Government of India have given crores—perhaps twenty-five crores—of rupees to the cultivators. I have made an analysis of my own district. There are about twenty-five lakh cultivators residing in my district who possess less than twenty *bighas* of land each. Whatever assistance has been given to us by the Government of India for accelerating the food production or improving the live-stock, nothing out of it has gone to those cultivators who own less than twenty *bighas* of land, though they are the people who actually rear cows. Bigger people *i.e.* those who own more than twenty *bighas* of land, neither rear cows nor feed them with their own hands, because they feel it is below their dignity to feed them.

Government assistance is generally being given to the big cultivators with the result that it only proves destructive. As against this we find that in other countries assistance is being given to petty agriculturists who actually till the soil and do other work.

All these things combined result in the weakening of our peasantry. Government do not know how to make them strong. So long as they do not make them strong, all the financial assistance given would yield no fruit and so long as it does not bear fruit, the interests of the cow cannot be served.

The Government have no courage to prevent adulteration of *ghee*. Our Shri Gupta has said that it does not make any difference if *vanaspati* is being mixed with *ghee* for in other countries too margarine which is something like *vanaspati* is mixed up with butter, but everything remains separate there. Butter is kept separate and margarine is kept separate. Only if you want yourself to be labelled a bastard, you may mix them up. It is really good to keep both the things separate so that you may take whatever you like. Adulteration has no justification whatsoever and it must be put an end to.

There has been some strictness in Punjab, but what of that? In Delhi and even here in Parliament whatever things are supplied, can hardly be considered as eatable for a gentleman. The Government lacks the courage to stop this pernicious practice. Our National Government is at least expected to have this much of strength and firmness. One may consider them as minor things but they, no doubt, affect common people badly. Government should take a firm step to deal with this question and should put an end to this business.

Apart from this, the Government seem to have no clear-cut policy with regard to the prevention of cattle slaughter which is going on unchecked. In reply to a question Shri Thirumala Rao has revealed that the Government are going to start a scheme in Bangalore for the development of livestock. It would have been much better if such a scheme had been initiated at places like Calcutta where cattle slaughter is done on a large scale. If this scheme had been given effect to at those places, the unproductive cows there could be purchased and taken away to pastures situated two or three hundred miles away from the city. If such a plan could materialize it would really yield good results.

Things are not likely to turn out well with such a negative policy. The Government must adopt a positive policy. They should announce it here and now and should declare that it is their desire to allow everything to develop at its own place. Allow the development of *vanaspati* as much as possible but it does not mean that you should encourage it at the cost of some other beneficial thing. The Government are wasting crores of rupees today; if they would distribute it among those agriculturists who own less than twenty *bighas* of land, it would certainly benefit them. But I am not in favour of getting it distributed by the Government. Today we see that the money which is

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being distributed by our Agriculture Department goes all waste; the officers of the department do not know even the elementary things about agriculture.

Our Shri Munshi advised us to form a land army and get ourselves enlisted in it. We enlisted accordingly. He directed us to see the hon. Minister, but I did not see him as I had no time. I went to see the Secretary, but he did not know what this land army actually was As against this, it would have been better had you entrusted a peasant with this job, who could definitely work better than he in this respect. These Secretaries draw huge salaries, sometimes amounting to four thousand rupees a month, but they do not know anything about the work. Keeping all these things in view I say that the Government should adopt some definite policy and should not do things which are nothing but a farce. Come forward with courage and serve the peasantry. If the peasant would be strong he would be able to serve the cow better, and if the cow is served better, the country would have enough of milk and *ghee*, which would ultimately lead to the prosperity of the country, adulteration of *ghee* stopping automatically.

Mr. Chairman: I would like to inform hon. Members that the hon. Minister wants to intervene at 12-30. If hon. Members are brief in their speeches, some more hon. Members can take part. Seth Govind Das also wants to speak and I would like to give him an opportunity. But there are new Members who are anxious to express their opinions.

Shri K. M. Munshi: The debate would be wound up by my hon. colleague the Deputy Minister. I am only intervening at 12-30 just to reply to a few points. So, other Members can have their turn after I have done.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Madam, I am extremely grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this subject. My hon. friend on the right is perhaps very keenly disappointed that I have got this opportunity, because he is always under the impression that whenever you are in the Chair I will not get a chance.

Mr. Chairman: The Chair is always generous.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I am eternally grateful to you, Madam.

In this Bill I shall support entirely your views. But on a kindred Bill I may not be able to do so. This matter vitally affects the Hindus—more vitally perhaps than the Hindu Code itself, because most of the vegetarians are Hindus.....

An Hon. Member: Or most of the Hindus are vegetarians?

Mr. Chairman: Some of the hon. Members of this House have already noted that some hon. Members are more generous to animals than to human beings.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Madam, I admit that I am completely beaten by what you say and I do not find any ready rejoinder.

My hon. friend the Mover was referring to two hundred signatories who have supported this Bill. I am one of them and I find that since then nothing has happened. No ground has been put forward by the supporters of the *Vanaspati* to make us change our opinion. If the hon. the Food Minister, who is the food-giver of the whole of India would not exercise... (*An Hon. Member*: Annapurna.) and who is the founder of Annapurna also...

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Munshi is the founder of the Annapurna.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: ... If he would not exercise any undue influence, the House will agree to support this Bill and make it into law as soon as possible. (*An Hon. Member*: No, no.) If you say that I infer that you are one who is unduly influenced.

My hon. friend the Mover also quoted from what Mahatma Gandhi said on this subject. I am simply astounded to find that a great leader of Mr. Munshi's calibre and standing in this country should have thought it fit to oppose this Bill and to encourage the production of *vanaspati* in our country.

Now, who are the persons who take vanaspati as vanaspati? Is it not a fact that most of those who take vanaspati, take it believing that they are taking pure ghee? (*An Hon. Member*: No, no.) Then, what is the use of taking this vanaspati? Why not take edible oil in the form of oil itself. What is the use of taking vanaspati? (*An Hon. Member*: What is the harm in it?) The harm is this that you have to pay twice as much as you would have paid for the vegetable oil itself.

Let me then make a suggestion to the hon. the Food Minister. Let him prohibit the production of pure ghee for some days; let all milk be used as milk only and let production of pure ghee be stopped. Let me say how many people will take vanaspati. Would not they prefer to take vegetable oil as it is than consume it

as vanaspati? Why should they pay more. (*An Hon. Member*: No.) If what I am saying is not correct, what is the idea behind the use of vanaspati? The idea is that there is a psychological feeling that you are taking ghee. Is it not? In our country where liquor is not in abundance some fashionable people put some liquor in their moustache and think they get themselves intoxicated.

Shri T. Husain (Bihar): What will people who do not have moustache do? What will you do for instance?

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: In this part of the country those who cannot get any ghee put some sort of ghee, for instance vanaspati, in their moustache and consider that they have taken ghee.

Now, if my hon. friend is not prepared to stop the production of vanaspati, I should say most seriously, in the interest of the people of this country that instead of wasting their energy, instead of lulling them into a false belief of taking ghee, let us completely abjure this vegetarian idea of food. Let them take fish. Fish does not require ghee in its preparation. Meat may require ghee. If we take to fish in a large measure, the food problem will be solved. And fish can be grown. You can grow more fish with much less difficulty than you grow more food in other shapes.

In order to solve this problem I suggest that three things may be done.

Make this Bill into law and stop the production of vanaspati altogether.

Or, stop altogether the manufacture of milk ghee. It was done during the war time in our part of the country. The manufacture of ghee and *chana* was stopped and milk was used as milk itself because of the dearth of milk. So, stop the production of milk ghee and let us see how many people take vanaspati, how long this vanaspati flourishes, and what is the price they get.

Thirdly, if you cannot do anything of this kind, then have a propaganda to give up vegetarian food. Because, if you continue to take vegetarian food and continue it to be taken with this vanaspati, you are simply ruining the health of this country. You must then take non-vegetarian food. If you do not take milk ghee in abundance and if you do not stop the production of vanaspati ghee, take to non-vegetarian food. Then only a future generation of healthy persons will grow in this country. There is no other way. If you want to take vegetarian food, if you are very susceptible and if your feelings are against taking non-vegetarian food, then you must have good ghee or you must stop the production of vanaspati. If my hon. friend Mr. Munshi had not got any scruples against non-vegetarian food he would not have fallen ill in Assam. In Assam it is very difficult to get vegetarian food and two of our Ministers—vegetarian Ministers—had fallen ill there. If everyone becomes non-vegetarian then that is a solution.

Seriously I say that in the interests of this country we should support this Bill and make it into law as early as possible.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Chairman: Shrimati Uma Nehru. Let us also hear the views of the women Members.

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू : जनाब सदर साहिबा, राष्ट्र की उन्नति करने के लिये, लोगों की उन्नति करने के लिये और मुल्क की तरक्की करने के लिये सब से पहले जो चीज जरूरी होती है वह राष्ट्र का स्वास्थ्य होता है, यानी हर एक मनुष्य की तन्दुरुस्ती पर सारा देश निर्भर होता है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस में भी कोई शक हो सकता है। मैं आज एक औरत के रूप में, एक स्त्री के रूप में, आप को यह बता रही हूं, क्योंकि घी और डालडा (Dalda) और वनस्पति जो हैं, इन सब चीजों का सम्बन्ध और वास्ता हम से है। रसोई का काम, बावर्चीखाने का जो काम है वह हमारे द्वारा ही होता है। तो मैं आप को यकीन दिलाती हूं कि जब से यह मनहूस वनस्पति निकला है, जिस को डालडा कहो या वनस्पति कहो, तब से हालत हमारे देश में यह है कि कोई घर का बच्चा ऐसा नहीं है, चाहे वह छोटा हो या बड़ा हो कि जिस का गला खराब न हो। हालत इस तरह की हो गई है। इस वनस्पति से गला खराब होना, यह सब से पहले तन्दुरुस्ती को खराब करना है, क्योंकि गला जो होता है, थ्रोट (throat) जो होता है, यही तो सारे शरीर का गेटवे (gateway) है। इस लिये मैं तो अपने अनुभव से कह रही हूं कि तमाम माओं को शिकायत है कि हमारे जितने बच्चे हैं उन के

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरू]

गले खराब हो गये हैं। और वह गले खराब क्यों हुए और टान्सिल्स (tonsils) क्यों हो गये हैं ? आज कल यह शिकायत होती है। हम आज कल के ज़माने में टान्सिल की चर्चा करते हैं तो सीधा रास्ता हम को यह बताया जाता है कि टान्सिल को निकाल कर फेंक दो। तो यह हमारी हालत हो रही है। जब हम इस सब पर ग़ौर करते हैं कि बात क्या है तो जवाब यही मिलता है कि हम को घी नहीं मिलता। अंग्रेज़ी खाना जब हम बनाते हैं वनस्पति में नहीं बनाते। हम उस के लिये ढूंढते हैं कि हम को कुकिंग बटर (cooking butter) मिले। हमारे भाई गुप्ताजी का व्याख्यान मैं ने सुना, लेकिन हालत यह है कि जब वह कांस्टीट्यूशन हाउस में रहते थे तो जब मैं वहां खाने के लिये जाती थी तो देखती थी कि हमारे मद्रास के जो भाई हैं, महाराष्ट्र के जो भाई हैं, वे बोतलें घी की अपने हाथ में लेकर जाते थे। मैं ने पूछा कि क्या घी घर से आता है, तो कहा कि हां। फिर कहा कि मक्खन खरीद कर उस में से घी बनाते हैं।

मैं आप को बताऊं कि जो खाना यहां कांस्टीट्यूशन हाउस में और और जगह मिलता है, हालत यह है कि गला खराब हुए खाना मुशकिल ही होता है। इस का कारण क्या है ? इस का कारण वनस्पति है और दूसरा कोई कारण नहीं है। मैं ने डाक्टरों से और बड़े बड़े डाक्टरों को बुला कर पूछा कि आप बतावें कि इसमें कौन सा विटैमिन (vitamin) है, ए है या बी है या सी है; तो वह कहते हैं कि कोई नहीं है। विटैमिन तो इस के अन्दर नाम को भी नहीं है। मेरी एक बात समझ में नहीं आती है कि हमारी सरकार यहां पर और स्टेट्स में जो हैं उनके सामने कौन सी दिक्कत आ गई कि वह मुल्क के फ़ायदे की वस्तुओं व कैटल (cattle) की तरफ़ ध्यान क्यों नहीं करती है। वह क्यों नहीं दूध की तरफ़ ध्यान करतीं ? वह गाय की तरफ़ क्यों नहीं ध्यान देतीं ? यह तो सरकार का पहला फ़र्ज़ है कि अपनी रैय्या को तन्दुरुस्त और ठीक रखे। उस का पहला फ़र्ज़ है कि इन चीज़ों की तरफ़ ध्यान दे। मुझे तो इस में कोई दिक्कत मालूम नहीं होती। यह कहा जाता है कि हम फिर घी नहीं ले सकेंगे। तो मस्टर्ड (mustard oil) जिस को कड़ुवा तेल कहते हैं, जिस को सरसों का तेल कहते हैं और जो इस वक्त तीन रुपये और साढ़े तीन रुपये सेर है, हम उस को लेने को तैयार हैं बनिस्बत इसके कि वनस्पति को खायें। मैं ने दो जैसा आप को बताया कि हम औरतों को इस खाने से ज्यादा मतलब है इसलिये मेरी तो राय यह है कि वनस्पति के बराबर दुनियां में कोई चीज़ नुक़सानदेह नहीं है।

मैं आपको यहां यह भी बता दूं कि जब से मैं यहां आई हूं, घर से अलग हो कर आई हूं, मैं उबला हुआ खाना खा रही हूं। मैं हरगिज़ वनस्पति का खाना नहीं खा सकती। मुझ से लोग कहते हैं कि हम वनस्पति तब छोड़ेंगे जब घी दोगे। तो मैं तो उन भाइयों और बहनों से इसी जगह कह देती हूं कि अच्छा है कि आप खाली दाल और रोटी ही खा लें और हो सके तो उस में एक छटांक असली घी डाल लें, बजाय इस के कि आप बहुत सारी कटोरियां रख कर वनस्पति डाल कर खाना खायें। खाली दाल रोटी खा कर आप की तन्दुरुस्ती बेहतर रह सकती है। फिर मैं आप को यह भी बताऊं कि दावतों में शिरकत तो मैं भी करती हूं, लेकिन जब भी बड़े बड़े मिनिस्टरों की दावतों में मैं जाती हूं तो तबिअत उलट जाती है। सब चीज़ें सजी हुई तो खूब होती हैं, बढ़िया मेज़ होती है और अच्छी खुशनुमा सजी होती है। लेकिन खाना खाने के बाद लौटने पर तबिअत उलट जाती

है । इस के बनिस्बत जब किसी ग़रीब वलर्क के यहां जाओ तो उस के यहां पर कोई बहुत सजावट नहीं होती है, वह सिर्फ़ दाल या एक साग और रोटी आप को देगा, लेकिन वह एक चमचा घी ला कर आप को देगा तो उस से फ़ायदा सारे शरीर को होता है ।

मुझे तो यह कहना है और मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से भी कहती हूं और सब साहबान से कहती हूं कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि एक वृक्ष में, एक पेड़ में, अच्छे फल लगें, अच्छे फूल लगें, मज़बूत फल, सुन्दर और खूबसूरत हों, तो उस वृक्ष की जड़ को मज़बूत करना होगा । अगर आप ने उस पेड़ की जड़ को मज़बूत नहीं किया तो आप यक़ीन रखिये कि उस के फल भी कमज़ोर होंगे । एक मां की हैसियत से, एक मदर की हैसियत से मुझे यही कहना है कि मैं यह समझती हूं कि भारत के बच्चों को अगर ज़िन्दा रखना है तो हमें उन को घी और दूध देना है, इस के अलावा कुछ नहीं करना है ।

इसलिये मैं ज्यादा न कहकर इतना ही कहूंगी कि गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में यह ताक़त है और जितने हम लोग यहां हैं हम गवर्नमेंट की मदद देंगे, हम इस के लिये प्रोपैगेंडा (propaganda) भी करेंगे । लेकिन किसी तरह भगवान के लिये, खुदा के लिये, इस मुल्क में फिर हम को घी और दूध नसीब हो ।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shrimati Uma Nehru (Uttar Pradesh): Madam, the most essential thing for the progress of a nation and a country and for the development of her people is the health that the people of that country enjoy. In other words the future of a country depends upon the health of its people. I do not think there can be any doubt about it. I say all this because of my being a woman who has to deal with *Ghee* and Dalda and other vegetable oils and has to do cooking and other incidental jobs. In that capacity, I assure you that from the very day when this pernicious thing which is known as Dalda or *Vanaspati* has come into existence, there is not a single home where all young and old are not suffering from sore throat. The position has become so bad. The very first effect of vegetable *ghee* on one's health is that the throat becomes sore and everybody knows that the throat is the gateway to the body. Today I can say that every mother has a complaint that all her children suffer from sore throat. Why have throats become sore and why are people suffering from tonsils? This has become a common complaint these days. We talk about tonsils frequently and are directly advised to have an operation and get them out. So this is our condition today. When we go deep into the matter and look into its causes, we get the answer that people do not get *ghee*. We do not prepare English dishes in *Vanaspati*. We try our best to get cooking butter for that purpose. I have heard the speech of my friend Shri Gupta but the position is that when he used to stay in the Constitution House and I used to go to have my meals there, I found my friends from Madras and Maharashtra with bottles of *ghee* in their hands. I asked them whether they got that *ghee* from home and they replied in the affirmative. Again, they said they purchase butter and prepare *ghee* out of it.

I may tell you that the food that we get in the Constitution House or at other places is hardly such as would not make your throats sore. After all what is the reason? There is no other reason except the use of *Vanaspati*. I consulted a number of doctors and asked them which of the vitamins they found in it, whether it was A, B or C. They replied that there were no vitamins at all in it. I do not understand what difficulties the Governments at the Centre and in the States have to face in looking after the interests of the country which lie in its cattle wealth. Why don't they focus their attention on cow and milk? It is the first and the foremost duty of a Government to keep its subjects hale and hearty and to look after their interests. I do not see any difficulty in it. It is said that we would not in that case be in a position to purchase *ghee*. In reply to that I say that we are prepared to purchase and use mustard oil which sells at the rate of three to three and a half rupees a seer in the market at present, rather than use *Vanaspati*. As I have just now stated we women-folk are most concerned with these things, and, in my humble opinion, there is nothing so harmful in the world as *Vanaspati*.

[Shrimati Uma Nehru]

I may tell you that since my coming over to this place from my home I have been taking boiled things only. I am unable to take dishes prepared in *Vanaspati*. People tell me that they would stop consuming vegetable *ghee* when they would be supplied with pure *ghee*. I would request such brothers and sisters to take only *dal* (pulse) and *roti* (bread) and if possible have a *chhatak* of pure *ghee* in it rather than having so many dishes prepared in *Vanaspati*. You would enjoy a better health by taking simple *dal* (pulse) and *roti* (bread). Again I may tell you that I too participate in feasts and parties. But whenever I participate in feasts or parties given by our big Ministers I get nausea. All the things there are no doubt in good trim. We find a fine table beautifully arranged, but after partaking of the feast one certainly feels nauseated. As against that if you go to the house of a poor clerk you will find no such decoration, he would entertain you with simple food but at the same time would supply you with a spoonful of ghee which would certainly benefit you.

I would like to urge upon the hon. Ministers and the House that if they want a tree to sprout forth and have beautiful flowers, and sweet and juicy fruits, they have to make the roots of that tree firm and strong. If you do not give strength to its roots, know it for certain that its fruits too would not be of the desired type. In my capacity as a mother I am of the opinion that if we have to keep the children of India alive, we have to supply them enough of ghee and milk and nothing else.

Madam, I conclude my speech here with the note that the Government have the power to fulfil this objective and we too are prepared to help them in this matter. We would do propaganda work for them. But for God's sake, let milk and ghee flow in this land once again.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Mr. Munshi. This is not winding up the debate. The hon. Minister is only just intervening in the debate.

Hon. Members: Not yet.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I do not mind, because the debate is continuing.

Seth Govind Das: The hon. Minister should intervene certainly. We would like to know his views about it.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I thought that it would be better to intervene in the debate at this stage, so that the point of view which the Government and I both want to put before the House may be available to other speakers. My colleague, the Deputy Minister will reply at the end after all the other speakers have done. I will rather crave the indulgence of the House because though the attendance is thin and many persons have not felt interested in the *Vanaspati* debate, this matter...

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The attendance in the House is better than ordinary attendance.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I am stating a fact that the attendance in the House is thinner than on ordinary occasions...

An Hon. Member: The House was thinner yesterday.

Shri K. M. Munshi: The matter is of such importance that it should be examined by the House in all its aspects. It cannot be lightly treated either as a question of passion, a question of ridicule or a question of personal appeal, nor can it be treated, as some people have the knack of saying, as an election stunt. The country feels strongly on this question on both sides and not one only.....

Seth Govind Das: More on this side.

Shri K. M. Munshi: Among the petitions that came, as against a few hundred petitions to ban vanaspati, there were a few thousands which said do not ban vanaspati. As for Government's opinion (*Interruption*). If you think that by interruption you can stop me, you are very much mistaken. You must listen to the facts that I am placing before you. It is for the House ultimately to decide which way we should take. But if you think of shutting out the presentation of an objective case, you are going to be injured in the very purpose that you have got and when the States' opinion was taken only four or five States were...

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: On a question of fact, this is quite wrong. The majority of the States support us. We have got the opinions of the States with us.

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Minister should be allowed to state his case. The hon. Member had his own chance. If the statement made by the hon. Minister is not correct, it is open to hon. Members to challenge at the end.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I am not accustomed to speak about facts without verifying them. In the course of my speech I will give to the hon. Member

the opinion of every State and I say with confidence that only a few States were for absolute prohibition of hydrogenation.

The first question which I want the House to direct itself to is this, that we must raise this question from merely party slogans or passions or, as somebody characterized my hon. friend as making, an election stunt. As I stated it is a very important question which is connected with very many things, not merely with the question of cow or adulteration but with the larger questions of national health and industrial development of the country.

We can examine it only in two different aspects. The first is whether hydrogenation should be stopped. That is one issue, an entirely different issue from the second one, namely, should adulteration be stopped. I propose to deal with the two questions quite separately, and I will make my observations with regard to both of them.

I am for stopping adulteration. During the last one year I have taken steps, which I will mention, to stop adulteration. A committee has been appointed with my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava on it, to propose measures to control adulteration. If I am here, you can take it from me that most stringent action will be taken against adulteration. There is no question about it. The other question is whether hydrogenation should be stopped.

[SARDAR HUKAM SINGH *in the Chair*]

In that connection, I want to place before you the facts. It is no use mixing them up with other issues. The question whether hydrogenation should be stopped can be considered only under these three heads: (i) what would be the effect on the economic structure of our country in view of the position of the industry; (ii) would it affect national health; (iii) would it affect the question of the cow, which, I agree with every Member who has spoken, is most important, and which is as dear to me as to any Member. I will therefore take the three questions separately.

As regards the first, we must remember what the facts are. There was a time when we used to import vanaspati from foreign countries. Then, an indigenous industry came into existence in this country. We have now about 55 factories producing about 1,55,000 tons. This was in 1949; it has gone upto 1,71,600 tons in 1950. About 22½ crores of rupees have been invested in them. They maintain a large number of industrial workers, distributors and others. It is one of our largest industries. Therefore, if we want to stop hydrogenation, the country must consider as a whole as to what are the grounds on which an industry of this magnitude has to be destroyed or put a stop to. That is a very serious question which cannot be decided, I submit, either by passion or sentiment. It must be decided on a general consideration of the economic position of the whole country: whether we should wipe out this industry, which, as I said, is the third or fourth—I do not remember which it is—in this country and which has given such wealth to this country. Therefore we would be justified in wiping out this industry only if the national health and the cow are found to be in jeopardy, not merely on the ground of sentiment, but by an objective examination of the facts. That is the only problem before us.

Now, something has been said about national health. I entirely agree that if hydrogenation is going to ruin the health of the country as it is suggested, then, it must be stopped. The question is, does it? That is the first question. It is very easy to say, and I can also roll off a few emotional periods and say that the health of the country is being ruined by hydrogenation. The argument presupposes that if you stop hydrogenated oil, then, the health of the country will improve; that the people will give sufficient ghee to go round the country and feed all the little children about whom Mrs. Nehru spoke so feelingly.

Let us look at a few facts again. The country produces roughly on an estimate—it was in 1945 when it was estimated—4,11,700 tons of ghee all told. What comes into the market is about 2,25,000 tons. As pointed out, this is a very rough estimate. The standard of living all round is going up and ghee is one of the most essential articles in our diet in India. The rise in the price of milk and milk products in recent years is proportionately higher than in the price of other commodities. In order that there may be only the same increase in the price of ghee as in other commodities and that ghee may be available to everyone at that price, we must have at least 3,45,000 tons of marketable surplus in ghee. At present the marketable surplus of genuine ghee is estimated at about 2,25,000 tons. So we have to produce another 1,20,000 tons of ghee more in order that we may have it at the same proportionate price at which we are getting our wheat or rice. Therefore, if hydrogenation and adulteration are stopped and we are not in a position to

[Shri K. M. Munshi]

produce these 1,20,000 tons of ghee within a reasonable period of time, the price of ghee will increase by about 50 per cent. If ghee is available today at rupees six per seer, the sale price will go by about three rupees.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will the hon. Minister kindly permit me to put a question to him? May I know if hydrogenation adds a single ounce of fat to the country's fat resources?

Shri K. M. Munshi: If my hon. friend follows my figures, I think he will either agree at the end or disagree with me. But if he goes on cross-examining me on points which are not relevant to the facts, it is not going to help any one. At the moment I am talking about the amount of ghee that will be required to keep the price of ghee at the same level as the price of foodgrains. If we are not able to produce this extra 1,20,000 tons of required ghee in a year or two—and that we cannot do—what will be the result? First, the available ghee will go up in price so much that it will be only within the reach of the well-to-do or those who keep milch cattle; the temptation to adulterate will increase manifold; the price of milch cattle will go up by 25 to 30 per cent. disturbing our agricultural economy.

In the form of Vanaspati, groundnut oil is acceptable and popular all over India. This rationalisation of the fat resources of the country is, I believe, the most important contribution that the industry has so far made. In either case, the price of ghee and edible oils will go up imposing a strain on poor classes. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister may be allowed to continue.

Shri K. M. Munshi: Probably the hon. Members feel their moorings slipping from under them. Well, no Minister of Agriculture worth his name, whether you call him a vanaspati-Minister or you call him a ghee-Minister or a cow-Minister, no Minister with any conscientious regard for having sufficient edible oil or fat available in the country would permit the abnormal and sudden rise of the price of ghee and oil. That is the first point.

The second point which we have to consider is this. When do you expect to produce this additional quantity of 1,20,000 tons of ghee and in what way? It is easy to say that our cows will give the ghee, but can they? The production of ghee is increasing in the country. There are no figures for 1945 to 1950. In 1940 the production was 3,92,828 tons, while in 1945 it increased to 4,11,700 tons; and I have no doubt in my mind that in 1950 it would have increased by anything from five to ten per cent.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: But according to Government figures there was a decrease of about 24 per cent. The figures subsequent to 1945 have been cooked up to bloster the theory of greater production of ghee.

Shri K. M. Munshi: Who said that? In 1945 there was a production of 4,11,712 tons as against 3,92,828 tons in 1940. Therefore, there was an increase during these five years. As to how much it has increased between 1945-50 it is difficult to say. For 1950 the estimated figure is 4,50,000 tons, which means a definite advance. The advance of vanaspati therefore has not in any way retarded the production of ghee.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Would he give us the source of his figures? His department's previous figures were quite different. I do not know if he has any domestic figures of his own. The figure for 1940 is 180 lakh maunds.

Shri K. M. Munshi: The livestock count is made at intervals of five years dating from 1920. The production of milk in the area now comprising the Indian Union in 1940 and 1945 was 4,583 lakhs and 4,815 lakh maunds respectively. Out of this puantity 43.4 per cent. of milk is estimated to have been converted into ghee, that is, 1,989·52 lakh maunds in 1940 and 2,085;16 lakh maunds in 1945. On the basis of a yield of 2·15 seers of ghee per maund of milk in 1940 and taking the same yield in 1945, the production of ghee would be 3,92,828·76 tons and 4,11,712 tons respectively in 1940 and 1945. There has therefore been a rise in this quinquennium. As I have told you the estimates for 1950 show that the production was 4,50,000. Even during this quinquennium there has been a steady rise in the production of ghee. Hence the conclusion follows, as day follows the night, that the production and consumption of vanaspati has not led to a retardation in the production of ghee. That is the proposition that I am submitting to the House.

My hon. friend wanted the authority for my figures. They are from the *Marketing Survey Reports* of the Government of India.

I will now come to the question as to how much cattle will be required and what should be the increase in production to reach the target of additional 1,20,000 tons. I am sorry to confess that in spite of all the efforts I am

making to secure additional production of milk, my endeavours have not met with that ready response which I had expected, thinking that the country will really treat the cow and the ghee as something more than objects of sloppy sentimentalism. Once you bring the cow into a debate—I am not saying that with any disrespect; I regard the cow as mother cow—you forget the other essentials. What is it that prevents you from producing more ghee? It is the maltreatment of the cow in the country. I state it clearly in spite of all the anti-cow-slaughter, anti-vanaspati or cow-protection agitation. You forget in all this discussion the essential fact that 177 million bovine cattle in the country are underfed. There are no sufficient pasture lands nor sufficient concentrate available for them. This huge number is pressing upon the food surplus of the country in a manner which is threatening the very existence not only of the cows but of human beings. I am not one of those who favour the slaughter of cows. I have been against it, not for any other reasons but for this that I believe it to be a very cherished and valuable sentiment in this country round which not merely a generation but 3000 years of generations have been built up. The cow has played a tremendous part in the making of our culture. I would therefore be the last to favour anything which would injure the cow. Looking at the food problem as a whole, the large number of cattle that the country has, have great economic value; possibly that is the reason why this country has survived all the difficult economic pressure of ages, and why the fertility of our soil, whatever little it is, has been stabilised and a large part of it has not been eroded. The cattle return to the soil that which ought to be returned; the animal waste maintained the fertility of the soil before ammonium sulphate came; and even after ammonium sulphate has come it is the cow dung used in comforts that is to save the food situation in the country. This is my confirmed belief, born out of study and experience— not from sentiment.

But what do we do? Out of the 177 million of bovine cattle quite a large number of them do not get enough food at all. Their milk-producing capacity is reduced to such a minimum that dairying is not a paying business at all. Today, every honest person connected with it wants to get out of the business because our cows do not produce that quantity of milk on which a sufficient margin of profit would be left. This profit-margin will be restored not by passing anti-slaughter laws in Parliament but by improving the breed of the cows and giving them better food; that requires that the pressure on ordinary pasture land must be reduced; and you come back to my favourite point of *gosadans*—asylums—where old and useless cattle can be segregated. The other thing that is essential, as I have pointed out again and again, is breeding. As against a million stud-bulls that we require, we have got hardly a thousand or two. The whole race has degenerated. Unless we segregate the useless cows into asylums and raise the breed of the cow, things are going to be worse. You may go on worshipping the cow but at the end you are not going to get any result. Now, what has been the result? If these facts are undeniable, have we done anything whatsoever?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The Government have and are doing nothing to meet all this.

Shri K. M. Munshi: Speaking personally, last year—we do not know whether we will be meeting again next year in this House—in my first public speech on this question, I begged the whole country: "Please lift the cow to a national question, to a problem which can be controlled by one unified policy throughout the country, and give it the same importance that you are giving to your grow-more-food campaign or to your textile or other industries. Nothing is going to pay you unless you solve this problem; it is going to destroy you if you do not do it". What has happened? I asked the States to open *gosadans*. I was told by some that it cannot be done. Then I thought of starting with Part C States. I nursed a Bill; now I am told that Part C States are going to have their Legislatures, therefore, I had better withdraw the Bill. My *gosamvardhan* scheme, by which I wanted to tack on the breeding of cows to our national sentiment, has failed for the moment. Nothing has been done except that on account of the appeal to the House led by my friend, Pandit Bhargava, some part of the grow-more-food grants was allocated to this purpose. It was a very wise move and I am very glad that friends supported it. I am very glad to say that in three months time we have opened more than thirty keyfarms and perhaps by the end of the year, more than a lakh of cattle will be covered. That is the only achievement. But "words without deeds", as Shakespeare said, "never to Heaven go".

Shri J. R. Kapoor (Uttar Pradesh): How much money has been earmarked?

Shri K. M. Munshi: Twenty lakhs. It was because of the pressure that hon. Members brought to bear that I was able to allocate this Rs. 20 lakhs.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: We were crying hoarse for the last four years and nobody heard.

Shri K. M. Munshi: But I heard it.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: You heard it, but gave only Rs. 20 lakhs. What is this Rs. 20 lakhs compared to the needs of the country?

Seth Govind Das: What about the Planning Commission's recommendation of rupees two crores and rupees three crores?

Shri K. M. Munshi: Give me the money. You have to vote it. When the vote comes next year, you can see to it. You talk of anti-cow slaughter; but see what you are doing. There is a very serious menace of wild cattle in two or three States. Part of the population which took beef has either gone, or does not want to eat beef against the sentiment of the majority community. The surplus or diseased or maimed cattle which the agriculturists or the people in general are not able to maintain which formerly used to go to the butcher secondhand or thirdhand are now allowed—I am giving you official information.....

Seth Govind Das: What about Bombay and Calcutta? Are useless cattle only slaughtered in the butcher-houses there?

Shri K. M. Munshi: He should have patience and listen to the information I am going to give.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Members should not put questions and cross-questions They might address the Chair

Seth Govind Das: I was addressing the Chair. Of course, my eyes were there.

Mr. Chairman: Anyway, let the hon. Minister proceed.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I beg of you not to be led away by sentiment but realise what the people are doing. These people are letting loose these useless cattle. Hordes of them become wild and go to the fields and destroy crops. I understand that if they are allowed to run wild, in two or three months even domesticated cattle become wild and difficult to catch. It can only be met by what I told the House a year ago. Unless every State starts *gosadans* in every district, this anti-cow-slaughter sentiment is going to destroy the country by a savage horde of wild cattle going about and destroying food crops. We only know of few States, but this is going to be the phenomenon in all States very soon. I appealed to all States to have *gosadans*. How many of them have started them?

Seth Govind Das: Madhya Pradesh has done it.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I know that; I would say 'hats off to you' in all matters connected with the cow.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Is the hon. Minister advocating cow slaughter?

Shri K. M. Munshi: I am advocating the uplift of the cow; I am advocating the regeneration of the cow; and I am showing the better way to save the cow than the sentimentalists who merely want to stop cow slaughter and do nothing else besides. It is very easy to say that officers are not doing this or that. Is there any Ministry in this country that has gone about saying that we should have these *gosadans*? Except for this House, has there been any other House in which they have pressed their Ministries to do so? I do not want you to be carried away by sentiment. How are you going to get your additional 1,20,000 tons of ghee, leave aside the cow? You can only get it by having more and more virile cattle which can give you more milk than what it is giving at present. Unless you increase the output of milk, all this talk about cow protection, I submit, is futile. What we should concentrate on is this. Instead of saying that our children will be affected if you give them vanaspati, and therefore do not give them vanaspati, that ghee will become available once vanaspati goes—instead of that—let us concentrate on the major problem which is the breeding of the cow and the starting of *gosadans*. There is no other salvation for this country. Sloppy sentimentalism is not worth anything.

1 P.M.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister has referred to sentimentalism more than about half a dozen times. I suppose none of the speakers has referred to it.

Mr. Chairman: It is only to give the objective way in which we can attain the goal we have all in view.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is easy to make such speeches. Let him persuade the Central Government to spend Rs. 20 crores for improving the breed of cows.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I will wait with pleasure for the next budget to see what vote of censure you are prepared to pass on the Government if it is not prepared to sanction what you want. Do not tell me this. If you are serious about it, if you have a hundredth part of the seriousness which you bring on imposing a ban on vanaspati, you will be able to solve it. Even my little attempt to put *gosadans* in Part C States is in danger for the moment.

I will come to the next argument—that is the effect of vanaspati on health. From the health point of view, it is very clear that all the authorities who have been consulted, who have tried experiments over and over again—after that first rat business which came up some years ago when the President occupied the office which I do at the present moment—all of them are unanimously of the view that neither on human beings nor on animals there is any deleterious effect of vanaspati as regards growth or health.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: As compared with the raw oil? Kindly quote the whole opinion.

Shri K. M. Munshi: It has no deleterious effect, that is it is not unhealthy or ruinous to the health.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: As compared to the raw or refined oil? That is the very point which the hon. Minister is avoiding to answer and choosing to ignore.

Shri K. M. Munshi: Why compare it with oil? You may as well compare it with amrit and say it is less nutritious than amrit which falls from Heaven.

Seth Govind Das: Vanaspati is used as butter and not used as oil.

Shri K. M. Munshi: That is the second part of my argument. Do not jump to conclusions—please wait till I come to the adulteration part of it.

Seth Govind Das: Without that adulteration cannot be stopped.

Shri K. M. Munshi: My hon. friend is so fond of jumping to conclusions without following intervening steps that it is difficult to stop him from falling.

I am speaking about the nutritive value of vanaspati. A number of scientific institutions which have tried experiments both on animals and human beings are all agreed that there is no deleterious effect on health.

Something was said about foreign countries. I have the figures with me here. Even countries which are producing butter in large quantities are using vanaspati or margarine in very large quantities and nobody has ever said that they are suffering in health. To give only a few instances, Belgium uses 52 per cent of their equivalent of vanaspati; Holland is using 60 per cent.; Norway is using 85 per cent.

An Hon. Member: Health of an average Indian is not as good as it is in those countries.

Shri K. M. Munshi: The point is the use of hydrogenated oil has not been found to be deleterious. Stick to that.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: They are cold countries and hydrogenation is useful for them.

Shri Sarangdhar Das (Orissa): As against the percentage of hydrogenated oil used by those countries given just now, may I ask how much of raw vegetable oil they are using?

Shri K. M. Munshi: The question I am addressing you on is this that in spite of their using so much of vanaspati nobody has found that from a nutritional point of view it is deleterious to health. The comparative figures I will give in course of time. I am not going to escape a single question which the hon. Members are putting to me. U. K. is using 65 per cent. and U. S. A. 56 per cent. and no scientist has held there that this use is deleterious to health. So, competent Indian opinion where oil is used as well as the opinion of some civilized countries is that the use of hydrogenated oil is not deleterious to health.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Are margarine etc. not produced by cold process and is there not animal fat in those substances?

Seth Govind Das: They are meat-eaters, they are not vegetarians.

Mr. Chairman: I would request hon. Members to exercise greater restraint. We have to listen to the hon. Minister. If there is time hon. Members will have an opportunity; otherwise nobody can help.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: His speech is very provocative.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister is not giving way as we have seen and therefore I would request hon. Members to exercise mere restraint and listen to him patiently, in spite of the opinion that the speech might be provocative or anything else.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Punjab): Sir, on a point of information...

Shri K. M. Munshi: I am not giving way.

Mr. Chairman: He is not giving way.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: The hon. Minister said he was just intervening in the debate at this stage. He has already taken forty minutes. Does it mean that he is replying to the debate?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister might continue.

Shri K. M. Munshi: One hon. Member spoke for more than an hour. If the House does not want to hear me I do not want to continue, but it is my duty to put my case as best as I can.

An Hon. Member: Tell us what you want us to do.

Shri K. M. Munshi: If I heard the Members who spoke against vanaspati with patience and courtesy I expect the same consideration from them.

Seth Govind Das: Therefore we wanted to hear you, from the very beginning.

Shri K. M. Munshi: And this is what I say: that vanaspati is deleterious to health is untrue. But, as you know, the biggest lie is always the hardest to deal with. Once a rat died in the Izatnagar laboratory; that rat still persists: it is living in the minds of people. But all the number of goats and rats and human beings that were experimented upon later and did not die are forgotten.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Bihar): That was a plague rat!

Shri K. M. Munshi: Possibly it would have died, even if it had taken ghee. That is the difficulty.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It was an Agriculture Department rat which still lives.

Shri K. M. Munshi: Or a cow-loving rat!

Let us examine the question from a statistical point of view. What is the quantity of vanaspati which is used in adulteration of ghee? Let us see some figures. As I pointed out, the estimated total production of ghee is 4,11,700 tons out of which 2,25,000 tons go to the market for sale and the rest are consumed by the people who prepare it. If you want to keep the price of ghee at the same proportionate level as other foodstuffs, then we must increase its production so as to have a marketable surplus of at least 3,45,000 tons for the consumption of non-producers. The difference between this 3,45,000 tons of potential demand and 2,25,000 tons of marketable surplus of ghee (that is, 1,20,000 tons) gives us some idea of how much of vanaspati is being used as a substitute for ghee together with various other adulterants. Now, as far as I am aware, three kinds of adulterants are used, vanaspati, petroleum products and animal fats, approximately to the extent of 50,000 tons. Large quantities of animal fats are used for the adulteration of ghee. I will tell you of my personal experience. It is 15 years old but it would enlighten you. A client of mine filed a partnership suit and he went to fight in court.....

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Why do you want to deprive the vegetarians of that little fat which is mixed in ghee?

Shri K. M. Munshi: Do you know what the partnership was about? It was to bring the fat of the alligator, purify it, and mix it with ghee. They made several thousand rupees on their own admission on this venture. It shocked me to find that alligator's fat was mixed with ghee. I do not know whether that business is stopped or not; but it is a well-known fact that the animal fat is being bought from the butchers and used. Then, take petroleum. A large quantity of it is used. Let us now see how much of vanaspati could possibly be used. Forty-five per cent. of the product is sold in small tins. This cannot be used as an adulterant because it is contained in one pound or two pound tins for the use of small consumers. Eight per cent. is taken by the Armed Forces. Twenty-five per cent. is bought by hospitals, canteens, bakeries and hotels for their own use. *Prima facie*, that accounts for 78 per cent. So the only quantity which is available for adulteration is 22 per cent; at the highest anything between 25 to 30 thousand tons. It is not proved to be used but is unaccounted for. If the whole of this 22 per cent goes into adulteration, it only accounts for 14 per cent of the marketable surplus of genuine ghee. I am speaking roughly. Therefore, all the quarrel about adulteration of ghee with vanaspati is about this 14 per cent., and this is the most innocent of adulterants.

I am keen on stopping adulteration. On this, I am absolutely at one with the Members of the House who are in favour of the Bill. I am quite predone. Sale or stock of ghee and vanaspati are not permissible on one and the same premises. The word "ghee" is for the purpose of stopping adulteration. I will tell you what has been pared to take the most stringent action

not to be used with vanaspati. Then vanaspati containers have to be marked or identified in such a way that the consumer is left in no doubt as to what the container contains. All containers containing vanaspati have to be marked with the words "Hydrogenated Groundnut Oil". Every dealer in vanaspati is required to put up a signboard on his premises indicating that it is hydrogenated oils that are sold. In addition to these measures, recently, the use of any colour or flavour in vanaspati resembling that of ghee has been banned. The manufacturers are required to obtain the prior permission of the Controller if they intend to add any colour or flavour to vanaspati other than that of ghee and have been permitted to use only distinctive flavours such as Banana, Pineapple, chocolate, almond oil or vanilla.

These measures have already been taken. Then we have appointed a Committee for the purpose of taking steps in connection with this adulteration. Now this Committee has submitted an interim report.

An Hon. Member: The report is there.

Mr. Chairman: Is the hon. Minister likely to take long?

Shri K. M. Munshi: Yes, Sir. I am likely to take a very long time.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the Clock on Friday, the 7th September, 1951.

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